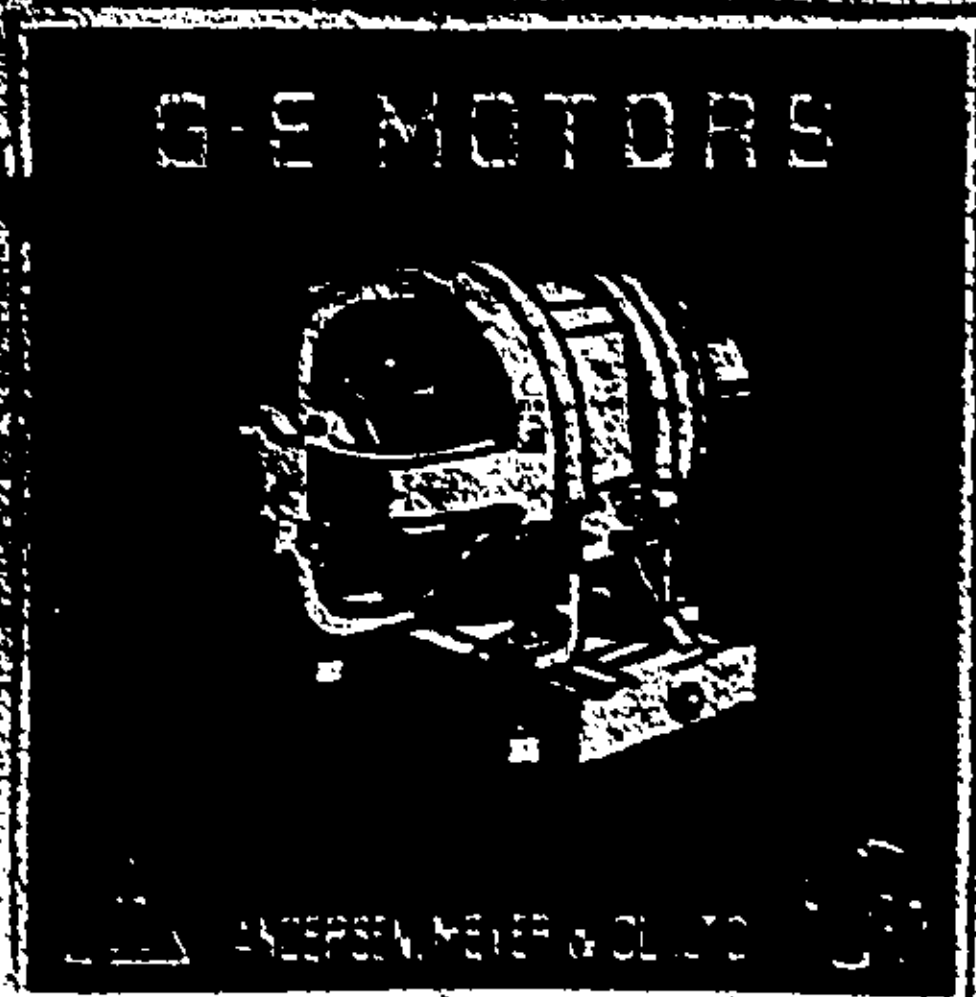
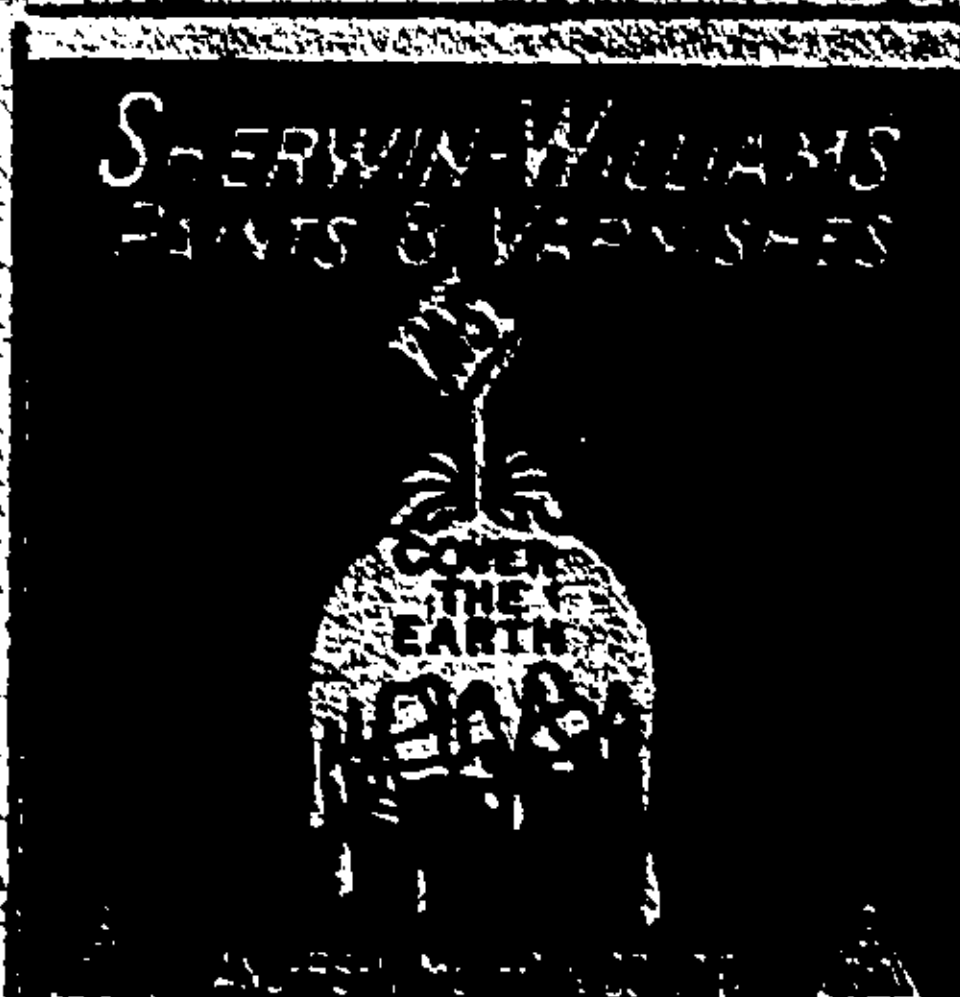




The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1919.

日十三月七

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\$36 PER ANNUM

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TERRIBLE SHIPPING DISASTER.

FEARED LOSS OF OVER FOUR HUNDRED LIVES.

New York, September 20.

The hull of the Spanish steamer Valbanera has been found embedded in the quicksands off Rebecca Shoals, forty miles from Keywest.

The Valbanera, which was bound to New York from Havana, had been missing since a hurricane in the Gulf of Mexico ten days ago. Three hundred and sixty passengers and fifty of the crew are missing.

THE RUSSIAN PUZZLE.

NEWS STILL CONFLICTING.

London, September 21.

The latest news from Russia is conflicting. It is reported from Petrograd that the Soviet Government has resolved to enter into peace negotiations with the Entente, on the basis laid down by the latter.

On the other hand, it is stated that M. Trotzky has informed the Soviet that several Bashkirian Divisions will shortly reinforce the garrison at Petrograd and the troops on the north-west front.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

SINN FEIN NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED.

Dublin, September 21.

Five of the chief Sinn Fein organs and transport workers' newspapers were suppressed yesterday, a force of Police and Military rendering the presses unworkable.

Later.
The suppression of Irish papers, cabled earlier, is due to the publication of the prospectus of a Sinn Fein National Loan. It is believed that all will revive shortly and be re-named, as the authorities are willing to return the essential parts of the presses which were seized.

MASSACRE OF THE ARMENIANS.

A HEART-RENDING APPEAL.

London, September 20.

A message from the Armenian Parliament appeals to the Parliaments of the Entente to prevent the annihilation of Armenia by hordes of Turks, Kurds and Tartars headed by Turkish Regular officers, who are invading Armenia and massacring the inhabitants, encouraged by the inaction of the Powers.

The whole Armenian manhood has been mobilised to save the country, but the fight is unequal. Armenia is abandoned, and, inadequately armed and munitioned, must perish.

CUNARD SECURES THE "IMPERATOR".

New York, September 20.

The Cunard Company has secured the ex-German liner Imperator (52,000 tons) for the Atlantic service.

WHITE STAR LINER GOES ASHORE.

London, September 20.

The White Star liner Vidic (8,000 tons) with 2,000 troops from North Russia aboard, went ashore on the Orkneys last night in gale. There are no casualties.

Later.
The Vidic has been refloated and has proceeded under her own steam to Leith.

FUME SITUATION UNCHANGED.

London, September 20.

Reuter learns that the situation at Fiume is unchanged. It is estimated that d'Annunzio controls 2,000 troops and sailors. All communications are cut and no reliable information is reaching outside.

Rome, September 21.

A message from Trieste says an Italian destroyer stopped the ex-German liner Prinz von Hohenlohe, with 500 Volunteers, for d'Annunzio's force at Fiume, aboard.

Malta, September 21.

British troops from Fiume have arrived aboard the warships Ceres and Cardiff.

Paris, September 21.

Le Temps Geneva correspondent says the Italian Legion at Fiume has ordered the Croats, Magyars and Germans to leave immediately.

BRITISH IRON FOUNDERS' STRIKE.

London, September 21.

Fifty thousand iron founders have struck, demanding a 15/- weekly increase in wages.

VISCOUNT GREY LEAVES FOR AMERICA.

London, September 20.

Viscount Grey left Southampton for America on the Mauretania. Lord Bryce, Lord Curzon, Mr. Churchill and Lord Reading were among those who saw him off.

LORRAINE MINERS TO STRIKE.

Metz, September 21.

The miners of Lorraine have decided on a general strike to-morrow. They demand a minimum wage of 18 francs daily and recognition of the Union.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE REPRIEVE OF LENOIR.

GIVEN UNDER DRAMATIC CIRCUMSTANCES.

Paris, September 20.

The circumstances of the reprieve of M. Lenoir, whose sentence was cabled on the 9th were most dramatic. His counsel was informed on Thursday evening that President Poincare declined to intervene.

A firing squad took up their position at the moat at Vincennes at 6.45 yesterday morning. The officials entered the cell at 5.30 and found the young millionaire dressing.

In reply to questions, Lenoir protested his innocence and made a statement relative to M. Caillaux, which decided the Government Commissary to telephone to the Military Governor of Paris, who re-telephoned to the various authorities, with the result that Lenoir, after three hours' wait, was informed of the respite.

THE UPPER SILESIAN PLEBISCITE.

FOREIGN OCCUPATION ONLY FOR ORDER.

Paris, September 20.

Apparently the Supreme Council has not adopted the recommendation of the Allied Military Mission to Upper Silesia, urging the Allied troops to occupy Upper Silesia.

According to a semi-official statement from Berlin, a German Police Force, under Allied supervision, will be formed in the southern part of East Prussia for the period of the plebiscite. There will be no foreign occupation as long as order is preserved.

FRANCE'S PEACE ARMY.

REDUCTION IN COMPULSORY SERVICE PERIOD.

Paris, September 20.

France's future Peace Army will number 350,000. Universal compulsory service will be reduced from three years to one year. This will produce 200,000, while enlistments and re-enlistments will produce 150,000.

France will retain two home Army Corps and one Colonial Army Corps in North Africa. Six Infantry and one Cavalry Divisions are earmarked for the Rhine.

GERMANY TOES THE LINE.

HER FEELINGS WOUNDED.

Paris, September 20.

A German Note to the Conference agrees to the annulment of Article 61 of the German Constitution, providing for union with Austria.

Germany protests at the ironical tone of the Allied Note dealing with the German Government's explanations, and says the Allies are not entitled to wound Germany's feelings.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

MEETS HOMEWARD BOUND MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

Revelstoke, September 20.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales arrived after a magnificent journey across the Rockies. He was cheered at wayside stations by crowds including a party of Sikh carpenters, working on saw-mills, from Jullundur. He was enthusiastically greeted by the homeward-bound contingent of the Middlesex Regiment from Siberia. He dedicated Revelstoke Mountain and received and replied to a civic address read by the Mayor.

ESTHONIAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS FAIL.

Stockholm, September 21.

The Esthonian Peace Delegation has returned to Reval. The negotiations with the Bolsheviks have been broken off owing to the Esthonian demand that negotiations be carried on simultaneously with the other Baltic States.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN DESPOILERS TO BE TRIED.

Paris, September 21.

President Poincare, presenting the Cross of the Legion of Honour to the town of Longwy, said in accordance with the terms of the Peace Treaty, the officers of the 22nd, 125th and 156th German Regiments, who participated in fires and murders in Longwy, would be called on to appear before a French Court Martial.

FRENCH PRESIDENT TO VISIT ENGLAND.

Paris, September 21.

It is officially announced that his Majesty has invited President and Madame Poincare to visit England in October.

SULTAN ON TURKEY'S POSITION.

Paris, September 21.

The Sultan, interviewed by the *Journal des Debats* at Constantinople, dwelt on the state of unsettlement in Turkey, owing to the non-conclusion of peace. He hoped the negotiations would be speedily finished. He expressed strong opposition to the Greek occupation of Anatolian towns.

ANOTHER GERMAN NOTE.

Berlin, September 21.

Germany is presenting a Note to the Peace Conference asking for a speedy decision regarding the destiny of the Memel district.

GERMAN COMMUNISTS EXECUTED.

Munich, September 20.

Six Communists have been executed for the murder of hostages of the Bolshevik regime.

AUSTRALIA PASSES PEACE TREATY.

Melbourne, September 19.

The House of Representatives has passed without a division the Peace Treaty and the Agreement to defend France.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

INTERNAL PEACE.

Peking, September 23.

A telegram from Shanghai states that Tang Shao-ye, being instructed by the Military Government, has not received the official call from Wong Yap-tong, the chief delegate from the North, but Tang has decided to receive Wong unofficially on the 22nd and to consult about peace affairs.

THE TIBETAN QUESTION.

Peking, September 23.

Negotiations regarding the Tibetan question are still going on. The Government is now asking the authorities of the Southern Provinces near Tibet to send representatives to Peking for a conference. It is reported that Tibetan troops are approaching the Chinese boundary, declaring that the proceeding is approved by the British authority. Hung Hark-nen, Tschun of Szachuen, has wired that China must persist on the *status quo* in Tibet and that no sovereignty must be lost.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s 7 1/2 3-16d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast: Fair. Barometer: 29.96. Temperature 2 p.m.: 81. Humidity 2 p.m.: 62.

HOUSE RENTS.

THE LANDLORDS' CASE.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. HENRY HUMPHREYS.

(*"Hongkong Telegraph"* Special.)

We have recently referred to the way in which landlords are increasing rents in Hongkong and have urged that legislation for the control of rents is imperative. With a view to presenting the landlords' side of the matter, we this morning interviewed Mr. Henry Humphreys, of the Humphreys Estate and Finance Company, a very large possessor of houses in Kowloon and Hongkong.

Mr. Humphreys at the outset disclaimed that there has been any profiteering by his Company. He did not know what profits the other landlords were getting, but he could safely say that the Humphreys Estate Company—at least on the majority of the houses—were not getting more than 7 1/2 per cent. gross on the capital outlay. Administration expenses had to come out of that.

Continuing, Mr. Humphreys said: "We have not increased our rents much recently. Before that we were getting 6 1/2 per cent. It varies in different blocks. The only houses you can get fat rents from are those built many years ago. You cannot build houses to-day at the high cost of land, labour and materials and get more than 7 per cent. do what you like. At least there is no way to do it that I have been able to discover. People who own houses bought many years ago are doing very well. If you go into the open market and buy land from the Government and build houses, you will find that you will have to borrow money on mortgage at 8 per cent. and get a return of 7 per cent. This is the general rule. Mortgage money interest is high. Money is scarce at present. If you want to get money on mortgage you will probably have to get it at 8 per cent. Unless a building speculator gets cheap money, it will not be worth his while to build even with the present high rents. It will not be worth his while to borrow at 8 per cent. and build houses even with the ruling rents."

"You do not think there is any justification for Government control of rents?" enquired the interviewer.

"People talk of rent profiteering. Look at these dock and shipping companies; they make enormous profits. They make more profit in one year than we make in six years."

"You forget," asserted the interviewer, "that the question of high rents hits the ordinary man."

"What about freights? If freights are high, your goods become dearer. That is no justification for increasing rents, it is true. I will tell you the other side of the story. There is a popular legend that the landlord is at the top. He is just as often at the bottom. Take the outbreak of the war. When enemy aliens were interned or sent away a great many houses became empty. We had 40 empty houses in Kowloon in 1914-1915. Other landlords also had plenty of empty houses, with the result that tenants put one landlord against the other and rapidly reduced rents. For example, a tenant would go to one landlord and say: 'such and such a landlord will give me a house just the same as yours at \$10 a month less rent than you are charging. If you take the same I will take your house, but he would take no less of it. In a few months time he will come to you and say the house is empty. You can be sure that he will be a landlord who has been a tenant before.'"

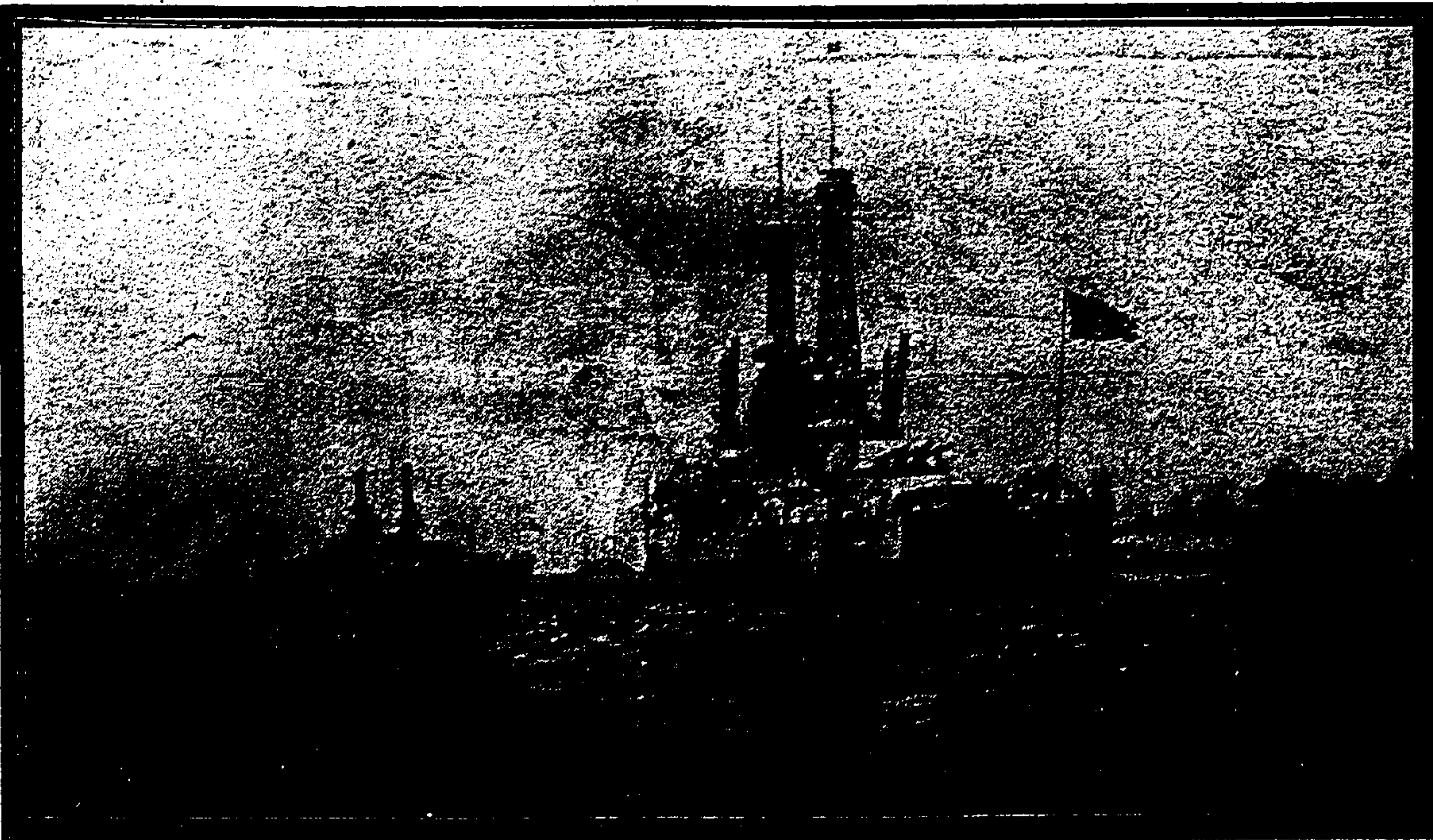


Photo Underwood and Underwood.

AMERICA'S NEW PACIFIC FLEET.

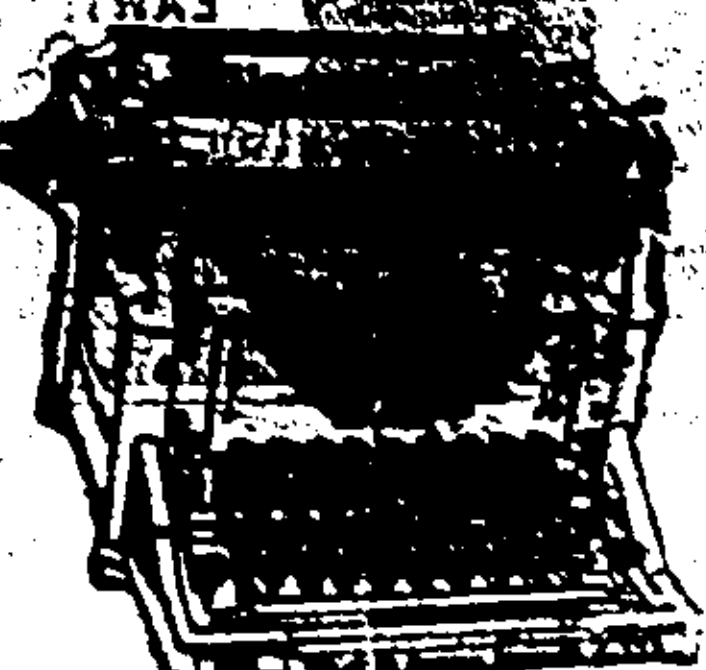
The super-Dreadnought "New Mexico" flagship of the new U.S. Pacific Fleet, leaving Hampton Roads followed by other warships, on her way to the Pacific Coast.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

HOW JAPAN STANDS.

The problems of the International Labour Conference and the representatives of capital and labour to be sent there are now exercising a great deal of public attention. It has already been reported how the Government has decided that the representatives of capital and labour are to be selected. Commenting on the latter subject, the *Jiji* remarks that it is somewhat unfair that while the representatives of capital are to be chosen entirely by private bodies, those of labour are going to be elected by a body of men the majority of whom have been officially chosen, but that it is highly commendable and worthy of a party government that the Government has decided to choose their own representatives (though in a somewhat round-way). It hopes that the Government will leave them entirely free to set according whatever in the matter. Turning to the question of the attitude of the Government with reference to the Conference, our contemporary points out that it has not yet given an answer to the question put by the firms' meeting of the preliminary committee of the conference held in England in May last on such important questions to be dealt with at the coming Conference as an eight-hour day, prevention of unemployment, conditions for employment of women and infants and discontinuance of the use of yellow phosphorus, and urges that it should declare its attitude without further delay in order to relieve the industrial suspense and unrest which now pervades the country and to promote the harmonious relations between capital and labour. "Seeing that the British Government has already introduced into Parliament a Bill relating to an eight-hour day and the fixing of minimum wages, which are the most important of the nine principles laid down in the international labour regulations," it continues, "it will not be long before all the principles are carried into effect in Britain and other senior countries in Europe and America. In fact it is necessary for them to mitigate, by means of advanced legislation, those labour agitations which have assumed a dangerous tone as a result of the war. In this country, however, it is practically impossible to enforce those nine principles all at once and no country can force an impossibility on us. But since those nine principles really embody the minimum limits of labour conditions in civilised countries, and seeing that with proper preparations it will not be extremely hard for this country also to act on them, it is essential that both Government and capitalists should set about making suitable preparations with a view to adopting those principles as soon as possible."

EXCEPTIONAL TREATMENT FOR JAPAN.

Commenting on the same subject, the *Asahi* says in effect: "Although it seems that the vanity of the nation has been not a little flattered by the fact of having been included among the five Great Powers at the Peace Conference, Japan has no qualification to discuss problems of labour on an equal footing with the other four Great Powers. Japan urged the recognition of racial equality at the Peace Conference, but she cannot accord her workmen equal treatment with those of the other four Great Powers. It seems to be the fixed policy of the Government with reference to the Labour Conference to approve in theory the principles underlying the international labour regulations and yet to have Japan exempted from the application of those regulations—at least for the time being. In these circumstances, what can the Japanese delegates do at the Conference and plead for exceptional treatment? It is, however, unimaginable that they will succeed in coming away without doing anything but explain and plead and without committing themselves to anything in spite of the persistent pressure of the British and American delegates. It is a disgrace for a country boasting of being one of the five Great Powers to have to pray for exceptional treatment in respect to the application of international law, but if it is unavoidable to beg for such treatment, the Japanese delegates should behave themselves with a much dignity as so undignified an act may admit of. Among the manufacturers here, however,

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there are some who have no scruple in openly suggesting that the longer the time of grace granted the more advantageous it will be to the country, so the Japanese delegates should ask for as long a delay as possible to compromise according to the attitude of the delegates of other countries. But this is the attitude of an insolvent debtor or of a higgling hawker, who endeavours to shirk his liabilities as much as possible or tries to sell his wares as cheaply as possible. Such a course would only aggravate the disgrace of the thing. It is impossible to enforce an eight-hour day all at once, the delay to be asked for should be limited to a minimum and that minimum should be conscientiously fixed by Japan of her own initiative and without awaiting to see how the proposal will be received at the Conference. The ideas of the nation at the time when a period of grace was provided as to the enforcement of certain clauses of the present factory law—for example, the clause prohibiting night work by women—is to be enforced twelve years hence—are not to be compared with their advanced thought on labour questions at present, so that the time of delay to be asked of the Conference cannot be the same as the period of grace granted by the Japanese Factory Law. From every point of view, the manufacturers in this country should make up their mind to effect a radical reform in the conditions of labour within five years to come. Even in the case of cotton spinning, in which exceptional treatment is most anxiously desired (and desired because in this trade the abuses of the factory system are most flagrant), five years ought to be sufficient time for the companies concerned to increase to such an extent and improve their factory accommodation in such manner that they can manage to shorten their working hours without causing any decrease in production."

FOREIGN PRESSURE AND INTERNAL AGITATIONS.

The *Hochi* says: "From Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons last month, in the course of which he remarked that by means of the labour regulations in the League Convention he hoped that the standard of living of workers all over the world might be raised, so that there would be no handicap between countries where they were well treated and others where they were ill-treated; and from the declaration of Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, that should Japan object to the enforcement of the labour regulations in her territory it was his intention to levy on Japanese goods, such heavy duty as would render their importation altogether impossible;—it admits of no doubt whatever that the regulations in question have been enacted with the object of obviating the competition likely to be offered by those countries where the cost of production is minimised by means of low wages and excessive work. The Government in this country, however,

seems to have no better plan to act on with reference to the Labour Conference than to insist on having an exception made of Japan in regard to the enforcement of the labour regulations; and the capitalists are also for temporising. For example, when the Osaka Industrial Association was about to vote for an eight-hour day, the cotton spinning companies asked for an exception should be recognised in their favour. But even though the Government and manufacturers here may fail to form a resolution suited to the circumstances the general tendency in the world cannot fail to stimulate the working classes in this country and the struggle will not end until a great industrial revolution has been wrought by the combined force of the pressure from abroad and the awakening of the working classes at home."

OSAKA INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the Osaka Industrial Association has resolved among other things (1) that a clear eight-hour day be recognised in principle, subject, however, to the proviso that extra work may be done by mutual agreement between the employer and the employee; (2) that the employment of female workers (of any age) and infant workers under 15 during the hours between midnight and 5 a.m. be forbidden; (3) that the minimum age of workers be 12; (4) that over and above the requirements of the present Factory Law suitable monetary aid be given female workers before and after child-birth; and (5) that although it is impracticable immediately to join the Burne Convention against yellow phosphorus matches measures be promptly adopted with a view to put an end to the manufacture, import and sale of such matches as soon as possible.

It is reported that the committee of Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, which is deliberating on the problem of working hours, will probably decide on the adoption of a clear eight-hour day with two shifts. But, as this system with entail a loss of six hours compared with the present system under which two shifts work eleven hours each a day, it is calculated that in order to make good the decrease in production it will be necessary to increase the machines by 920,000 spindles (the number of spindles now at work being 3,200,000) and that in order to make preparations for the requisite increase in machines it will be necessary to apply for a term of grace in respect to the enforcement of the international labour regulations so far as Japan is concerned—a term of grace which must be at least five years in view of the present supplying capacity of British manufacturers of spinning machines and other circumstances.

SCHOOL DOMESDAY BOOKS.

An interesting educational experiment, beginning with the collection and tabulation of local field and place names in the parishes in which the schools are situated, and proceeding to the gathering of information of an historic or traditional character bearing on life in the district, is about to be made by the Welsh Department of the Board of Education. These materials when obtained, will be tabulated with the aid of a 6in. ordnance map and the record, when complete, will form a kind of Domesday Book, to be deposited ultimately in the National Library of Wales, a duplicate being retained for use in the school.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BOLSHEVIK PEACE OFFER.

London, Sept. 19.

Most of the newspapers continue to emphasise the need
to clear up the Russian situation since which recent official
and semi-official announcements from London, Paris and
Washington are confusing.

The "Daily News" Washington correspondent sends a
digest of Mr. Bullitt's evidence. Mr. Bullitt declared that
Mr. Lloyd George, addressing the Council of Ten on 16th
January, decried the idea of militarily crushing Bolshevism as
madness. He admitted that Admiral Koltchak was collect-
ing the old regime about him and declared that military
action against the Bolsheviks would be followed by a Soviet
in London. Mr. Lloyd George won the Council over to the
idea, but France opposed and notified certain of the anti-
Bolshevik Governments that she would support them in
refusal. Mr. Bullitt was then sent on a Russian mission in
an American official capacity and Mr. Lloyd George offered
to send Mr. Bullitt to Russia in a cruiser. Mr. Bullitt tele-
graphed Lenin's peace proposals from Helsinki and on
returning to Paris breakfasted with Mr. Lloyd George,
General Smuts, Sir Maurice Hankey, Mr. Philip Kerr and
Mr. White. Mr. Bullitt handed the official text of the pro-
posal to Mr. Lloyd George who drew General Smuts's
attention to its importance. Mr. Bullitt says the same
afternoon he saw Mr. Balfour and was afterwards informed
he thoroughly favoured the proposal. A week later, says
Mr. Bullitt, Mr. Lloyd George gave Parliament and the
British public to understand that he knew nothing whatever
about the matter.

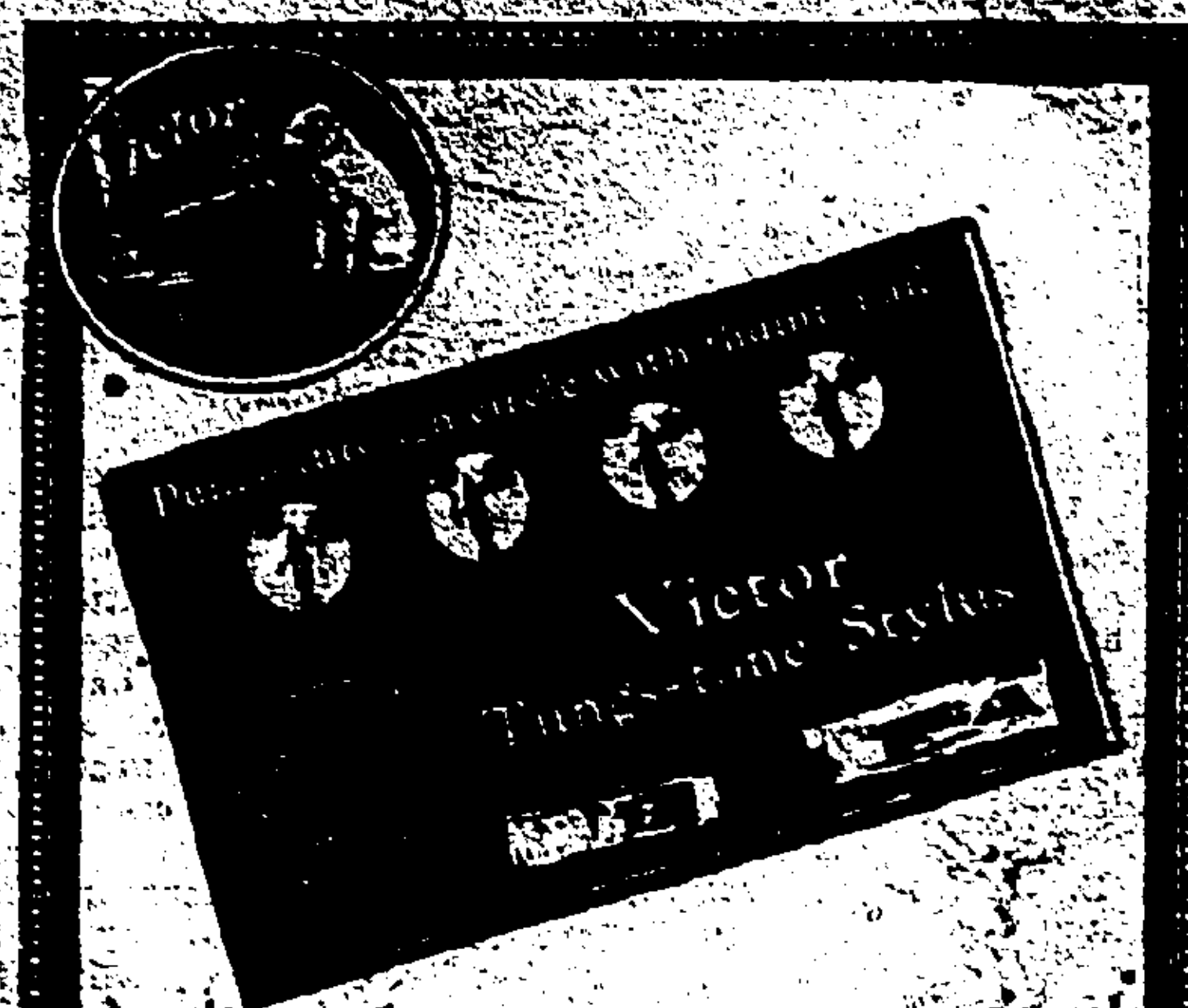
FIGHTING THE BOLSHEVIKS.

London, Sept. 19.

The War Office announces that General Denikin has in-
flicted a further heavy blow on the enemy in the neigh-
bourhood of Tsaritsyn, where he recaptured Soloniki, took
prisoner 600 and captured a quantity of war material. The
Don troops have thrown back the Bolsheviks who crossed
the river taking 800 prisoners and three guns. The loop of
Khopor river has been entirely cleared of Bolsheviks. Two
thousand were taken prisoner and four guns captured at
Ana. The 205th Soviet regiment has ceased to exist. Deni-
kin's advance east of Ekaterinburg steadily continues despite
opposition. One thousand have been prisoners. The
Bolsheviks have recaptured Nizhnevolga, forty miles north-
east of Kiev.

The War Office announces that a successful operation
by British, Serbian and Russian resulted in the capture of
Kavgora and Lijm, twenty-three miles south of Kapi-
zeles, with 512 prisoners, two field guns and several ma-
chine guns. Our casualties were eight wounded. The
Bolsheviks had eight wounded. Vessels sailed north-east
from Petrozavodsk to intercept one of our columns which
was being landed on the west shore of Lake Onega. They
were attacked by our aircraft with machine-guns and bombs
and forced to return to harbour in confusion.

NOTICES.



The Victor Talking Machine Co.

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Tungs-tone Stylus

for playing Victor Records

One Victor Tungs-tone Stylus will play from 100
to 300 records without changing. If used with proper
care, four of these Tungs-tone Stylus should play 1000
records. We have them. Packages of four.

MOUTRIE'S

Exclusive Agents.

A MOTHER'S VISION.

BISHOP ON LIFE AFTER
DEATH.

A service conducted by the
Bishop of London was held re-
cently in Hyde Park in memory
of the who have fallen in the war.
It was organized by the
Metropolitan Divisional Council
of the National Federation of
Discharged and Demobilized
Sailors and Soldiers, and in
addition to the 50,000 ex-service
men who assembled on the
Victoria Embankment and march-
ed in procession to the Park,
thousands of people were
present.

Dr. Ingram was assisted during
the service by the Mayor of
Chelsea (the Rev. R. Hudson, the
Bishop's Chaplain, Prebendary
Caryl, of the Church Army, and
Commissioner Napp, of the Salva-
tion Army. The Mayors of Ken-
sington and Kensington were
also present. He said that those
who had lost loved ones in the
war might be comforted by the
fact that they had died in a noble
cause and that they were with
them in spirit. He told the story
of a mother whom he knew
well whose boy, aged 19, had
been killed by falling 13,000
feet in an air battle. On
hearing the news she was broken-
hearted. Suddenly she saw a
bright form clothed just as her
son had left her. She felt his
arms round her, his lips on hers,
and in a voice of indescribable
tenderness he said: "No, Mum-
my, I am not allowed to come
back to you on earth again," and
vanished. Those visions were
only very seldom vouchsafed and
faith did not depend upon them,
but they enforced what they were
promised, and that was that their
husband, friend, or comrade was
the same person—five minutes
after death as he was before.

He advised them, however, to
have nothing to do with those
attempted communications with
the dead. He believed that it
was a sin to seek to know what
we could not know. "Let the
great scientists," he said, "let
Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir Conan
Doyle do what they like, but do
not let the ordinary mourner
spend his hours in trying to get
into communication with the
dead."

COST OF LIVING.

INCREASE IN THE
PHILIPPINES.

According to figures supplied by
the Manila Merchants' Associa-
tion on fourteen of the articles
which enter most largely into
"living" in the Philippines, it
appears that four of these items,
flour, rice, salmon, and condensed
milk, have increased in price on
an average of 214%. The items
just mentioned are all articles of
food. A survey of the same
figures shows that for nine items
in the list of cotton goods and
other articles of clothing, the
average increase was 177%.

A tabulated statement of the
prices of the various articles men-
tioned for 1913 and the same for
1919, together with the percent-
ages of increase follow:

The cost of boots and shoes of
various kinds has increased on an
average of 145 per cent. Cotton
varns of various grades have
gone up on an average of 300
per cent since 1913.

It is calculated that the rental
on rooms and unfurnished houses
and the wages of house servants
have advanced 100 per cent since
1913. On the whole wages have
not gone up sufficiently to offset
the advance in the prices of the
necessaries of life, and, as a con-
sequence, those entirely depen-
dent upon wages find themselves
less satisfactorily situated than
before the war. Very few how-
ever face serious want.

Food items	1913	1919	Per cent of Increase
Four, per bag	\$1.50	\$3.50	133
Rice, per cavan	2.50	8.75	250
Salmon, per case	3.25	11.75	261
Condensed milk, per case	4.00	12.50	212
Items of clothing			
Grey shirting, per piece	4.00	10.00	150
White shirting, ditto	3.25	9.00	177
Turkey red Cloth, ditto	1.25	3.00	140
White cotton drills, ditto	4.25	11.25	165
Nainsooks (white), ditto	1.40	4.00	186
White ground prints per yd.	.04	.125	217
Cotton colored ground print ditto	.08	.225	283
Colored ground print ditto	.05	.18	260
Petroleum, per case	4.00	12.00	200

NOTICES.

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OUR TRUNKS ARE CONSTRUCTED OF THE BEST
QUALITY VULCANIZED FIBRE AND REIN-
FORCED WITH HEAVY FIBRE CENTRE BANDS
AND BINDING.

THEY ARE BUILT AS STRONGLY AS ANY
TRUNK CAN POSSIBLY BE BUILT.

FROM \$70.00 EACH.

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SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

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(REGISTERED).

AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF A WELL-KNOWN
SPA AT HALF THE PRICE. BLENDS PERFECTLY
WITH SPIRITS, ESPECIALLY WHISKY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
TELEPHONE 436.

WHO SAID SOAP?

We have just received an unexpected supply
of Brownley's "Bathadomes" Bath Soap and
"Cosmos" Toilet Soap. As the supply is in excess
of our usual quantity we are offering the excess
at Special Rates for

A FEW DAYS ONLY.

BATHADOMES in the following perfumes.

Verbena	June Geranium
Lavender	Rose of York
Carnation	Indian Sandal

Price 32c Cake \$3.75 Doz.

COSMOS TOILET SOAP in the following perfumes.

Verbena	Santal
Cologne	June Roses
Lavender	Violet

Price 15c Cake \$1.75 Doz.

Remember! Only a limited Quantity available.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
LIMITED

20 Des Vieux Road HONGKONG

Incorporated in England

TIRED EYES.

When you go home at night how often has she said to you
"How tired your eyes look!" Yes! at it is entirely due to
the strain of the day's work. Make them fresh
and bright by wearing

SUITABLE GLASSES.

N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
28, Queen's Road C/L, HONGKONG.
Prescriptions accurately filled.

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We have now a large stock of fresh and superior
Macaroni, Paste Stems, Egg-noodles, Vermicelli and all
kinds of Soup stuffs, all produced from Flour of Best
Quality, sold at very reasonable prices.

Large quantities have been exported to various
important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders
executed promptly.
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially solicited.

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QUEEN VICTORIA
ESPECIALS
BELLEZAS
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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS.
Telephone No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)
The rate per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

"The Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

BIRTH.

BEATTIE.—At Chater's Bungalow, Kowloon, on the 23rd inst. to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Beattie, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1919.

DEFENCE CORPS "RIGHTS."

More than passing interest has been taken locally in the cases of two members of the Malay States Volunteer Rifles which have recently been dealt with by the magistrate at Klang. The one man sought to uphold his right to resign from the Corps, the magistrate deciding in his favour; the other appeared in answer to a charge of failing to attend a compulsory parade, and he has been dismissed. In both instances, therefore, the standpoint taken by the members in opposition to that taken by the administrative officers of the Corps has been vindicated, and they have been shown to have the law on their side. Now, the idea has got abroad in Hongkong that these decisions imply that members of our own Defence Corps have the right either to resign or absent themselves from parades whenever they feel so disposed. That is an erroneous view. Members of the Defence Corps are bound by the provisions of the local Military Service Ordinance, the terms of which give them no option but to remain in the Force and to carry out the training prescribed by that enactment.

Let us look at these Malay States cases. The private who sought to resign (Pte. Winthrop) was told that he could not do so because the Force was on active service. He did not admit this, though arguing that if this contention were correct he was entitled to Army pay. It was shown during the hearing of the case that the Army Act had been extended to the F. M. S., that the Governor had declared the forces of the Colony to be temporarily subject to that Act (as has been done in Hongkong), and that on publication of such declaration in General Orders, the Force was deemed to be on active service. It was stated, however, that though the declaration was published in General Orders, such publication was subsequent to the date of the application by Pte. Winthrop to resign. We have no details of the exact terms of the magistrate's decision; we are merely informed that he held the Force not to be on active service and that Pte. Winthrop's name should thus have been struck off the roll. Presumably the decision was based on the fact that the Governor's declaration appeared in General Orders after the application to resign was made. As to the other case, it was dismissed because there was no proof that the defendant was summoned to the parade. It was stated in Court that the parade was notified in the *Gazette*, that the Orders had been sent to every member of the Corps, and that defendant had not disputed receiving the notice. The magistrate, however, during the hearing, asked whether regimental orders could alter the law, and suggested that the Corps should try and induce the Legislature to fall in with its wishes. That looks as though there were no legislative enactment empowering the calling of compulsory parades.

To come to Hongkong, and taking the latter case first, there is legislative power here to compel attendance at parades, and it is found in the Military Service Ordinance which created the Defence Corps and made membership of it compulsory for all male British subjects between the ages of 18 and 55 years. That disposes of the question of there being any analogy between the F. M. S. and Hongkong on that point. As to the right of a member of the Defence Corps to resign, no such right exists, for the Ordinance mentioned stipulates that membership continues until discharge, dismissal, or exemption. The position is clear, therefore, so far as the right to compel service goes. The Hongkong Ordinance, however, was passed as a war measure, and it is laid down that it is to continue in force until the expiration of a period of six months from the conclusion of the war. What the legal meaning of these words is we are not concerned about. But we do think the time has come when this Ordinance should be repealed, the Force to revert to its voluntary status, and its members thus given the right to resign when they feel so disposed. There is no longer any necessity for the existence of this measure. It should be wiped out and forgotten.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

"THE WAITING LIST."

If there is difficulty at this end in the matter of securing steamer passages for Home, it is apparent from a telegram which came to hand yesterday that the same kind of hardship is being felt at Home. That telegram stated that there are no fewer than 15,000 people awaiting passages to the East, these being mostly business men and wives and families of men in the Orient. It is believed that the shortage of accommodation will last another six weeks or two months. At first glance, the number mentioned seems excessively high, but we presume that the figures apply to India, the Straits, and the Far East generally, in which event the total does not appear out of the way. It will be some relief to Easterners at Home if they really are able to get away in a couple of months, but we must not forget that a great many of these have in all probability been endeavouring to get passages for a very long time. From what we can hear, it is likely to be just as difficult a year hence to obtain passages as it now is, so that the prospects of early betterment are only likely to be temporary. We hear that local shipping companies now booking passages for Home cannot give any guarantee of return reservations within specified times. This is a factor which will have to be taken into account by those contemplating Home leave next spring. The war is over, but its effects are going to be felt for a very long time yet.

LOSING GROUND.

Straws show in which direction the wind is blowing, and by-elections are often a trustworthy guide to the political feeling of the country. In a succession of recent contests the Coalition Government at Home has been badly hit, and the latest setback is that experienced at Pontefract, where the Liberal Coalitionists manage to retain the seat but have lost some two thousand votes. That is more writing on the wall, the import of which is not to be mistaken. It is quite clear that the Coalition no longer retains the confidence of the electorate, and when the next General Election comes round, we may expect to see it suffer heavily at the polls unless potent means are found for rehabilitating it in the eyes of the country. The average voter likes plain sailing in politics; he is no lover of political hybrids. He understands party voting, and he is likely to stick to his preference for it. What party will next come into power, it would not be easy to say. Liberal or Labour, we should think.

RAILWAYS FOR CHINA.

The *Board of Trade Journal* has been telling the British public that from an investor's point of view the prospects of railway development in China are promising. What it knows about the matter we should not care to say, but we notice that it speaks of an expectation that 50,000 or even 100,000 miles of railway will be built in China within the next quarter of a century. As to who it is that "expects" this development, nothing is said. In any case, a quarter of a century is a little too far ahead to make us very enthusiastic about setting aside some of our hard-earned money to put into these railways-to-be. We have not heard anything of late to suggest that there is a serious movement on foot to provide China with these railways which she so badly needs. But we will grant that if this question is properly taken up and dealt with on sensible lines, there should be a great opening for European capital. To make that prospect anything else but a hazy dream, China will have to give evidence that she wants European skill and European capital to help her in the task. She cannot meet the need unaided. To wait for China to do the work will be to wait until the crack of doom.

EARNINGS OF ARCHITECTS.

Capt. Maurice Kiddy, assistant secretary of the Society of Architects, wishes to correct a statement, attributed to him, that "the minimum (paid to architectural assistants) is £250 a year, and first-class assistants receive anything up to £2,000." Though a professional union is trying to secure a minimum for salaries, there is no such thing, he says, at present; and he disclaims responsibility for the £2,000 figure. "An architect without capital to start in private practice," he adds, "need not despair of earning £250 to £1,000 a year."

DAY BY DAY.

LIVE IN THE THOUGHT OF MALICE OR HATRED, AND MALICE OR HATRED WILL COME BACK TO YOU.

The s.s. "Japan" departed on the 21st instant for Shanghai and Japan with two saloon passengers and 580 tons of general cargo.

It is said that the 22nd Punjab will shortly remove to Rennie's Mill, Junk Bay, to make room for the Wiltshire Battalion at Kowloon.

We are asked to state that Ticket No. 51 won the doll and swingraff in aid of the Kowloon branch of the Ministering Children's League.

The "B. L." steamer *Thongwa*, by which a number of Hongkong men are returning from active service, is expected in port early to-morrow morning.

Last week's health return shows 30 cases of gastro-enteritis (21 fatal), seven of cholera (six fatal), six of enteric (two fatal), two of puerperal fever (one fatal) and one fatal case of cerebro-spinal fever. All were Chinese.

The case was concluded yesterday afternoon, at the Marine Court, in which F. Twomey, third mate of the s.s. *Jason*, was charged with refusing to do duty. The Court found the defendant guilty and ordered his certificate to be suspended for six months.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's receipts for the week ended 20th September totalled \$14,545, which is an increase of \$1,225 over the same week last year. For the 38 weeks of the year, the takings total \$559,065 which represents an increase of \$36,822 over the same weeks in 1918.

A woman reports to the Police that on the 22nd inst., whilst she was going up the stairs of her house at No. 514, Shanghai Street, she was suddenly attacked by three men. Two of the men caught hold of her and held her down, whilst the other man extracted \$100 from her girdle. No arrests have been made.

WAR SAVINGS.

LAST MONTH'S SUBSCRIPTIONS.

During August, subscriptions to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association by its Members amounted to \$46,115 (Hongkong Currency), \$27,416.31 (Straits Currency), \$9,078 13s. 11d. (Sterling).

These amounts were invested in British War Loan.

The membership of the Association is now 1,308.

The totals now stand:—

Hongkong currency—\$2,820,720.

Straits currency—\$364,556.51.

Sterling—£28,857 4s. 11½d.

Gold currency—\$7,343.76.

Yen—Yen 699,404½.

MACAO STEEL PLATE CASE.

Although the preliminary hearing of the case against Soares, a clerk in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., has been concluded at Macao, the prisoner cannot be handed over to the police officer sent from Hongkong, for the reason that according to the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty no criminal can be extradited, but must be tried and serve his sentence in his native country. Therefore the Inspector has to return to Hongkong and collect all necessary documents for the public hearing.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—3.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Humphrey's Estate Co.—Shareholders' meeting at Hongkong Hotel—noon.

Coronet Theatre—3.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 27.

Douglas Steamship Co.—Shareholders' meeting—noon.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

[BY "AJAX."]

The action of the Military authorities in suspending all demobilisation is causing the greatest possible inconvenience and loss to those commercial firms at Home who guaranteed to keep appointments open for officers still on service. Many men here are being needlessly retained who could be easily released without in any way affecting the Military situation. The feeling, in consequence, is so strong that some firms have already gone so far as to stop all salaries and gratuities to those serving out here. In the interests of those officers of the local garrison who are losing their jobs by being kept back, the Military authorities should reconsider this question on broader lines than have hitherto found favour. The time has now come when the Military authorities should be expected to do their own duties without the assistance of civilians, all of whom should now be demobilised.

The first garrison battalion of the Bedfordshire Regiment, who were erroneously rumoured to be coming to Hongkong, are in India to-day. They consist of 19 officers, 5 warrant officers and 607 N. C. Js. and men. They are now stationed at Lucknow.

We have not as yet been officially informed as to the fate of the Food Committee. I am told that at a meeting held a couple of months ago, in the office of the Colonial Treasurer, at which all the members of the Committee were present who were then resident in the Colony, it was unanimously agreed that as the war is over now retail food prices should be allowed to take their normal level, and that the Committee be dissolved. Hence the present weekly list of prices issued to-day through the Sanitary Board.

There is a good deal of clamour in Hongkong to-day regarding the exorbitant rents charged by landlords. Nothing can be done without legislation. It is very difficult to get Government to legislate unless we show Government that it has public opinion behind them. What the Government should do is to appoint a Controller of Rents and get him to go round and fix the rents to be paid in the various buildings in the Colony, and then declare that landlords must not charge more rent than that fixed by the Controller. Where this is done tenants should be able to recover the amount, and if the citizens of Hongkong stand up and with one voice demand that Government should pass some such Act, Government is bound to take action.

Public opinion is very slack in Hongkong, but it must be stirred up. Rents are inflated and advantage is being taken in raising them unduly. A most tender question is the freedom of contract. The law between landlord and tenant is very complicated, and very much in favour of the "landlord." It wants amending. The present system of tenement assessment provides for assessment once a year. A Government notification in the *Gazette* on Saturday last draws the attention of landlords that the valuation of the tenements in the Colony for the year commencing 1st July, 1920, should be made before April 30, 1920, or as soon as possible. There should be some provision that after the assessment no rents should be raised without the landlord giving the Government good and proper reasons for doing so. This is a piece of legislation that can be worked through.

The Hongkong Government can only help us if we put some practical suggestion before it. Unless we can show some practical way we cannot get any remedy. The capitalist here does not build houses on the off-chance of getting tenants. On the Government side, the Government is about the largest landlord-owner. They must expect the capitalist to get a certain amount of interest on his capital. There are Societies in England where money is cheap, but in Hongkong a man is assisted with 7 per cent. Mortgages may rise to 8 or 8½.

FOOTBALL.

CLUBS GETTING READY.

The Navy Sports Committee held their annual meeting at the Naval Canteen on Monday evening, but the attendance was small, and in the absence of really definite news as to the players coming in the China Squadron, the business of arranging the officers for the various sporting sections was left over to the next meeting. Lt. Commander Kilgour was elected President and Pay Lieut. Robinson, Vice President. The Navy are anticipating a boom in sporting competitions this season, and arrangements are being made to provide for football (Association and Rugby), tennis, swimming, hockey, cricket and boxing.

In connection with the Rugby game, it is expected that an All-England player will arrive on the Station shortly and no difficulty should be experienced in forming a side for an occasional Rugby game. The meeting decided to enter two teams in the Hongkong Football League, one Senior and one 2nd Division. This will increase the number of teams already entered in the 2nd Division, as the Navy at the Hongkong Football League meeting recently only entered one eleven provisionally.

In connection with the Senior League, it is now practically certain that St. Joseph's will enter the League and this action on their part, although delayed, is good for sport. Their reasons for not primarily entering the Senior League were good, but we shall be surprised if they do not unearth some younger players who will maintain the fine standard of play of former seasons. After all, a quantity of players is off-times a source of weakness rather than strength, as combination is essential to success, and physical inferiority, although always to be considered, will not be so marked a handicap on the hard dry grounds football is played on in the Colony. Many of St. Joseph's men being tall, their games should provide great interest. A team that might very well have been promoted had they won the 2nd Division Championship last year is the Staffs and Depts., who will have the assistance of one or two new senior players besides most of last year's men, who were quite up to the standard of senior football. Kowloon have already started, and a practice match at the Valley last week, showed very promising form, one or two new men tried also proving distinct successes.

It is quite probable that next year the Hongkong F.A. will be faced with the same problem of having to induce the winners of the 2nd League to ascend to the 1st League, and it would be as well to make a rule that the Club winning the 2nd Division (unless a purely reserve organisation of a Senior Club) should automatically be promoted. If by so doing the Senior League became inconveniently enlarged, the rule could be added to that the last Club or Clubs on the Senior League revert to the 2nd Division, but it is unlikely the latter will be necessary. With six clubs now in the 1st Division, the Hongkong sporting public will be well provided for on Saturday afternoons at the Valley and elsewhere.

QUIZ.

per cent., and, therefore, some landlords have to capitalise the rents until they can get that money. One of the causes of the high rents is the speculation in land that is going on, and hence rents are going up. We cannot dispel the conviction that the present-day landlords of Hongkong come under the category of profiteers, if not worse. Of course, this hits the men on small fixed incomes. With prices 300 to 400 per cent. on the average above pre-war prices, while salaries have remained stationary, children growing up and costing more for clothing, schooling, etc. the man on, say, \$400 a month finds his position hopeless. Like any man who preaches economy, and whose incomes which at normal times were hardly enough to live on, now reduced to 25 or 30 per cent. of their former purchasing power, the practice is impossible. To this is added the fifty per cent. increase in the cost of living, and the result is a considerable sum in the days.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Champagne has been so horribly dear throughout the Peace festivities that many once haughty hostesses have performed ennobled to Sanctor and sparkling Muscadet. "An one of the garden parties (rejoice the Morning Post) a dejected Admiral was suddenly cheered by a luscious popping of corks at a buffet under a tree. In common with other thirsty souls, he hurried to the spot. Here you are, Admiral, said his hostess, singling him out and graciously filling a shallow glass with scented foam. But he had meantime caught sight of the label; and the gallant old sea-dog fell back, saying, "No, ma'am, no. Women and children first."

There are many instances showing that a sense of humour has been given to animals as well as to human beings. A puppy on one occasion stole a bone from a dog that was chained up and sat gnawing its captive just out of reach of the chain, wagging its tail and apparently enjoying the humour of the situation to the full. Monkeys, again, will chatter in huge glee when they succeed in pilfering the spectacles of an old lady, and cats have been known to purr with delight when they have been successful in cheating a rival of some dainty morsel. Animals are also subject to sorrow, and horses, cattle, and deer have been known to weep at the loss of their progeny.

Judging from the books that come to my table for review, says a writer in the *Weekly Telegraph*, our young airman have a flag of their own—a peculiar slang, and a new school of poetry besides. A "bump," it seems, is a patch of rarefied air. A "pylon-pilot" is a lad who likes stunting before a crowd of admirers. To "pancake" is to crash without serious consequences. A "Hum" is the R.F.C. name for the unqualified novice; and in the R.N.A.S. he is a "quirk." Among the cloudland poets are Miss C. M. Tatham, and Mr. Paul Bewsher, who voices the joy of flying. "Now I know why the skylark sings!" The poet tells of a night raid on German furnaces, with every wire of his machine dreadfully outlined in the glare, and—"The tips of the trembling planes are listening ears" for a few moments, big with the daring flier's fate. One boy actually writes his poems far above earth where, "Great white clouds went up the stairs of God!" Another poet, fiercer—Cameron Wilson—had been a schoolmaster. Yet another—Duncan Tovey, of the London Scottish—was a musician and an accomplished entertainer, who sang of stately battle-planes—"And the quivering air is all a drone, like an organ deep and low." Many of these poets have "crossed the bar;" for their life was a butterfly's measured only in hours. But they and their kind are giving us something new in literature.

Modern folk are accustomed to regard tennis as an innocent enough sport, likewise bowls and shove-ha-penny which is still a popular game in the Navy; but our ancestors even went far as to pass a law against these mild forms of recreation. In 1541 the "bowyers, fletcherers, stringers, and arrow-makers of this realm" petitioned Henry VIII. of matrimonial fame, to prohibit "Sundry newes and crafty games as... alydethrifle, otherwise called shove-grote, tennis, and bowles, practised within this realm to the great hurt and let of shooting and archerie." It appears that the lads of the village preferred to exercise their cunning at "alydethrifle" when, in the opinion of the bow and arrow makers, they would have been better occupied in shooting at the butts on the village green. However, King Henry granted the petition, moved, no doubt, by a passage mourning the decay of good archers, "who have not only defended this realm against the cruel malice and danger of their enemies in tyme paste, but also with the little number have done many notable actes and discomfures of warre against the Infidels." The fine old English fighting spirit which came through this passage manifestly appealed to bluff King Hal, and an Act of Parliament was duly passed making the "new and crafty games illegal and rendering players thereof liable to penalty for each offence of £10—a considerable sum in those days.

NOTICES

MERCURY GARAGE CO.

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TELEPHONE 977.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

THE FUTURE ECONOMIC POLICY IN RELATION TO GERMANY.

Sir.—"Mr. Robert MacWhirter" is a veritable David Lesley for adroitness in taking up a position, but I doubt (and this is the only doubt I have in regard to "Mr. MacWhirter's" Letters) whether he is not a "lover of red herrings". He has trailed them quite a lot lately, and, if he continues, he will need to change his "sign manual" from "MacWhirter" to "Muckle-backit".

He opines that my punch—as a Yorkshireman would put it—"now to it"; but his "divisions" are so wonderful and he "manoeuvres" with such rapidity that I, at times, think I am taking part in a football match!—and the course he finds it essential to thus adopt, he, forsooth, ascribes to his suspicion that I have it in mind to (figuratively speaking) "sand-bag" him with non-German—I beg his pardon—non-germane facts—which looks as if he realises that he might find occasion to change at least one of the views he has expressed, viz. that regarding my punch!

When, after some prefatory remarks—I venture to say that it would appear that the virtue or otherwise of "Free Trade" as an Economic Policy for Great Britain is largely a question of "Degree", and that the same Policy is not necessarily an absolutely reliable "Shibboleth" under all conditions, "Mr. MacWhirter", as an ardent Free Trader, naturally differs from my views; but when, in answer to "Mr. MacWhirter", I cite a Speech of Mr. Churchill—an equally ardent Free Trader—as being distinctly in point with reference to the basis of my previous remarks, I am met with the "red herring" wherewith "Mr. MacWhirter" would induce your readers to brand me as a disciple of the cult of Doubt and Darkness—what time he carefully casts into the gloomy shade of "Solemnity" the other aspect wherewith I dealt, namely that regarding the past and future vis-a-vis Germany.

Despite "Mr. MacWhirter's" assertions to the contrary, I venture to affirm that my letters are free from the doubts he assigns to them. He admits that I am not dogmatic, and I have previously stated that I can see a world of truth in a lot of his remarks though I cannot by any means "go the whole hog" with him. And he, again, recognises that unanimity is hardly likely to appear. But there is, a great difference between treating a subject in a manner devoid of dogmatism and sitting on the fence in considerable doubt.

My own view—in contradistinction to that of "Mr. MacWhirter"—is (as I have already indicated) that by "Free Trade" as practised by her in the past (i.e. by her adherence thereto) Great Britain came very near to becoming a mere helot of Germany, and that Great Britain's past policy in the above regard is accountable for her present position. I may be entirely wrong in this view, but I hold it strongly; and (as I have also already indicated both in your columns and those of the *South China Morning Post*) I hold it equally strongly—possibly also erroneously, though I do not think so—the view that the dangers of the past vis-a-vis Germany could have been avoided by an Economic Policy which distinguished between goods carried in British "bottoms" and those carried otherwise, and that such Policy is equally necessary in regard to the future.

I have shown that I recognise the benefits conferred by "Free

Trade," but that I also realise its defects as practised in the past, and that, though I believe that if subscribed to by all it would undoubtedly be of great benefit to Great Britain, I do not think it follows that the same result would apply equally to all other Nations.

And I certainly consider that it is now essential to the future Safety and Prosperity of the Empire (which includes Hongkong) that a change of Fiscal Policy on the lines I have for many years advocated as above should be effected.

Cheer up, "Mac"; the "Thistle" is of a higher "order" than the "Fern" anyway, though the latter might be useful as a "decoration" for yon *Maypole* which you find so requisite to make your "Whirligig" gee!

Yours faithfully,

J. SCOTT HARSTON
Hongkong, 21st Sept., 1919.

HONGKONG RENTS.

Sir.—In your leader of yesterday re house rents, you quote "three-roomed flats at \$140 and \$150 per mensem, with no garden or grounds of any kind." Such instances are, happily, very rare and I might say that there are not more than one dozen three roomed flats at \$140 or \$150 per month in Kowloon. Moreover, these flats, and others ranging from \$100 upwards, are fitted with every modern convenience and, as Hongkong is not a modern place, those who require such conveniences must expect to pay for them. In comparison to other flats here the rents are not so excessive and, after all, the occupiers are not the class of people to whom high rents are a terrible inconvenience. If I might, I would say that quoting such isolated cases only tends to increase rents. After all there are many five and six room houses both on the Peak and in Kowloon, with, in some instances, a tennis court and in practically all others a nice garden in front, that rent at \$120 per month. I could quote one terrace on the Peak where the houses (five rooms) rent at \$90 per month.

The chief source of the trouble lies in the fact that many people cannot afford to pay \$100 or \$120 for house rent alone when ferry, ricksha, tram or chair fares add to this sum another \$30 or \$40 monthly. All the people in Hongkong are not wealthy, and even \$150 is a huge sum from the ordinary man's salary if he has a family here. Very many people are thus compelled to take half a house or a two-roomed flat with-out modern sanitary conveniences. The rent for these flats is \$75 per month and I could quote instances of a man and his wife and child living in a two-roomed flat and paying this rent. There is inconvenience if you like, and at a price too.

Sometime ago you had some correspondence on this subject, one writer saying that building houses on the Peak, where retaining walls and ground levelling are very expensive, cannot be done if they were to let at less than about \$120. Now this is not so in Kowloon, and in Kowloon the houses are equally as expensive as the same type of house on the Peak.

There is no reason for this and it should not be so. Only a shortage of houses makes it possible.

What is really needed is a big scheme for building modern small bungalows to rent at about \$60 and in the meantime a valuation of house property here and the rents fixed, not on the present rates, but giving a fair rate of interest to their owners.

Yours etc.

FLAT-DWELLER.

Hongkong, Sept. 23, 1919.

MACAO SWINDLE.

A WOMAN'S OLIVER HOAX.

A female swindler absconded a few days ago from Macao with a sum of no less than two lakhs of dollars. It now transpires that she came to Macao some years ago and lived as a member of a very rich family. During that time she cultivated the friendship of all the wealthy ladies of Macao, and told them that her husband was carrying on a very prosperous business. She added that by the investment of \$94 in the business the investor would be entitled to a share of \$100 and receive thereon \$5 monthly. During the first year the interest was paid punctually to several lady investors, who, however, refused to accept any more interest, converting it into capital. Some of them even sold their jewels and gave the absconding woman the proceeds for investment. As most of the investors are Chinese ladies, the fear that their husbands would discover their foolishness has prevented them from causing an outcry.

THE MACAO FRAUD CASE.

The secret preliminary examination of the four Portuguese and one Chinese in connection with the fraud case involving \$44,000 has been concluded at Macao and the public examination will be held as soon as all witnesses and proofs are ready. It is said that all the accused have engaged lawyers for their defence and that bail has been allowed in \$50,000 each.

Two clerks in the Banco International Ultramarino have been dismissed for having, it is alleged, visited the prisoners in gaol.

DEATH OF LOUIS BRADFELD.
The death occurred at Brighton recently of Mr. Louis Bradfield, the well-known musical comedy actor and vocalist. His first professional essay was in Nottingham pantomime, and he was identified with several London successes, including "Florodora."

CHILDREN AFRAID

TO SAY THEY ARE ILL, DREADING THE NASTY MEDICINES FORMERLY USED, ARE CURED WITHOUT TEARS BY BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

It is pitiful to know that children often conceal the fact that they are feeling ill from pure dread of the horrible, nauseating, gripping medicines given them to make them well. Castor oil is a nightmare to some children.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian medicine for little ones of all ages, from the babe in arms to the child of ten years and over, gently yet efficiently relieve the bowels, and, being nice to take, do away with all fear and objection.

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Chemists sell Baby's Own Tablets, also obtainable direct, at 60 cents the vial, post free, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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Yours etc.

FLAT-DWELLER.

Hongkong, Sept. 23, 1919.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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Beware of adulterated and impure milk.

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S.S.	leave Hong- kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
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FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

S.S.	leave Hong- kong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	7th Oct.	25th Oct.

FOR CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

S.S.	leave Hong- kong about	Due Calcutta about
ITOLA	27th Sept.	21st Oct.

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	leave Hong- kong about	Due Yokohama about
KHIVA	30th September.	14th October.

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FROM	DATE	TO
Express of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 20
Express of Japan	Oct. 25	Nov. 16
Monteagle	Oct. 19	Nov. 12
Express of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Express of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Express of Japan	Dec. 20	Jan. 10
Express of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12

*"EMPRESS OF ASIA," from Hongkong, 2nd October, will not call at Shanghai unless Japanese Quarantine Regulations are relaxed in the interim.

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* (Omitting Manila & Shanghai)

KATORI MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 3rd Oct., at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Toyonville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Monday, 22nd Oct., at 5 p.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroan, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS: via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

HWAHU ... Tuesday, 23rd Sept.

SHINRYU MARU ... Thursday, 9th Oct.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TSURUGA MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 23rd Sept., at 10 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAIFUKU MARU (Omitting Shanghai) Thursday, 25th Sept.

TENSHIN MARU ... Monday, 29th September.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 2nd Oct. at 11 a.m.

HOSEI MARU ... (Omitting Shanghai) Friday, 3rd Oct.

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TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) Thur., 2nd Oct.

* DELAGOA MARU ... Middle of October.

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SINRYO MARU	10th Oct.	
SHINRYO MARU	28th Oct.	
KOREA MARU	1st Nov.	

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SHIPPING NEWS.

CLYDE SHIPBUILDING.

Owing to interruption caused by holidays the Clyde shipbuilding output for July is considerably lower than in the preceding month. Only 10 vessels, aggregating 30,592 tons, were launched during the month, as compared with 36 vessels, aggregating 84,746 tons, in June. The output for the seven months of this year exceeds the production of the last seven months of 1914, the last year with which comparison can be made, the figures being for this year 155 vessels, of 295,398 tons, and in 1914 141 vessels of 283,393 tons. There are now almost 900,000 tons of work on order in Clyde shipyards.

CHINA COAST GAZETTE.

Mr. J. Sterling, from leave, has gone supernumerary chief officer, Foochow. Mr. W. O. Nicoll, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Shimon. Mr. A. Knowles, acting second engineer, Ningpo, has gone third engineer, same ship. Mr. T. R. Pringle, acting chief engineer, Ningpo, has gone second engineer, Tungchow. Mr. W. Lamont, chief engineer, Hain Peking, has gone chief engineer, Ningpo. Mr. J. Anderson, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Hain Peking. Mr. J. L. Matthews, third engineer, Foochow, has gone third engineer, Chungking. Mr. J. Liddell, third engineer, Tungchow, is on leave. Mr. A. M. Love, acting second engineer, Tungchow, is on reserve. Mr. T. M. Grayson, from leave, has gone chief officer, Changwo. Mr. P. A. Hanish, acting chief officer, Changwo, has gone second officer, Kiangwo. Mr. A. F. Johnson has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Choyang. Mr. L. L. Lopez has been appointed fourth engineer, Kumping. Mr. C. Binns has been appointed third engineer, Hsinfung. Shipping and Engineering.

RISE IN FAR EASTERN FREIGHTS.

Although at the moment of writing, the actual extent has not been decided upon, the principle of an increase in the freight from the Far East to Europe has now been agreed, says the Times of July 26. To this end discussions have lately been proceeding between the various British and Allied steamship companies. The rise is to be attributed largely to the high cost of chartering tonnage to supplement that of the regular lines, for tonnage cannot be chartered on forms which could even approximately be covered by the present rates of freight of the Conference lines. At present the central rate of freight charged by the Conference Lines from the Far East to Europe may be put at 100s per ton dead weight or measurement, yet as much as 200s is known to have been freely offered by merchants. Sufficient tonnage could not be supplied by the existing lines. Although such high rates have been offered, it may be assumed that the freights of the Conference lines will not be advanced to anything like the extent. What merchants may have to pay for any tonnage they may themselves be able to secure is another matter. It is not only in the Far Eastern trade, that merchants have lately been seeking to secure tonnage on their own account. In one or two trades, sailing ship tonnage has been brought into service. But the supply of such additional tonnage is very small, and very high prices have had to be paid. So long as time charter rates for cargo tonnage remain high the freights, for the transport of general merchandise in liners must also remain fairly high, because of the need of the liner companies to try to charter any additional tonnage they can secure to carry as much of the waiting merchandise as possible. The pace was first set during the war by the rise in time charter rates and the pace is still being set by these rates of hire rise in all voyage freights, from which neutral owned ships benefited far more than British owners, since neutrals were free to load entirely at commercial rates, whereas the bulk of British tonnage was filled with cargo carried at lower rates fixed by the Government and the profits of British ships were subject to far higher taxation than those of neutral vessels. The neutral ships are still securing a wonderful harvest. Just as the rise in time charter rates during the war was responsible for much of the financial ground lost by British owners in comparison with neutral fleets, so the level of these rates needs to be watched very carefully now. This country has no reason to remain quite helpless in the matter.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Foochow	25th Sept. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Sunning	25th Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI & STINGTAO	Chenan	28th Sept. at d'light
W'WEI, CHEFOO & T'SIN Kueichow		28th Sept. at 3 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Taming		30th Sept. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidsthops. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Sept. 23, 1919

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tihaijap	Japan	28th Sept.	30th Sept.	Java
Tihaijap	Shanghai	28th Sept.	1st Oct.	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building.

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Guinnebaug	Medina	TUES, 23rd Sept. at 1 p.m.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	FRI, 26th Sept. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	TUES, 30th Sept. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Wed., 24th Sept. at d'light
T'SIN via W'wei & C'foo	Cheongshing	Fri., 26th Sept. at d'light
MANILA	Yuehsang	Fri., 26th Sept. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 3rd Oct. at 3 p.m.
W'wei, C'foo & N'chwang	Loksang	Wed., 8th Oct. at d'light
STRAITS & Calcutta	Lalsang	Tues., 14th Oct. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Chaksang	Tues., 17th Oct. at 3 p.m.

ALCUTTA LINE.—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally sailing at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Pootung. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Canton and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Friday, 26th Sept.
"CELESTES MARU" ... Monday, 20th Oct.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Tuesday, 23rd Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Middle of November.

"SIAM MARU" ... Tuesday, 30th Sept.

SAIGON, BANCKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"UNYAN MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... Beginning Oct.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 30th Sept.

"MANILA MARU" ... Wednesday, 15th Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"HOTEN MARU" ... Sunday, 28th Sept. at noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"INDUS MARU" ... Monday, 29th Sept.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SODECAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR

FREIGHT BETWEEN—

HONGKONG,

BANGKOK

and/or

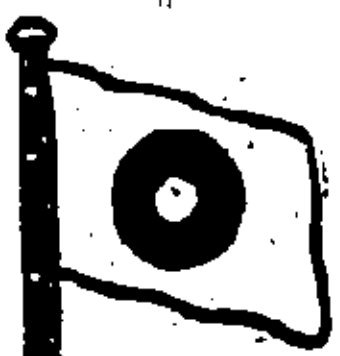
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 141 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—

YOKO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOMBAY, PORT SAID, CALCUTTA, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAU, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"OLEN" ... About October 14th.
"ICONTUM" ... October 22nd.
"SEATTLE SPIRIT" ... October 25th.
"WALALONA" ... November 1st.
"ENDICOTT" ... November 15th.
"OREVEQUE" ... December 20th.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"WALALONA" ... About October 31st.
"NISHIMARU" ... November 30th.
"MONTAGUE" ... December 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone No. 2477 & 2178

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER "BESSIE DOLLAR" ... SAILING DATE about 10th Oct.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO U.S.S.B.B.

"WEST HEPBURN" ... Middle of Oct.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to:—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

TEL. 795.

THIRD FLOOR

792.

Lloyd Triestino

S.S. "NIPPON"

For Singapore, Colombo, Port Said and Triest.
about end November.

First class passenger accommodation—single and double berth cabins also cabins with 3 berths at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd. & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"Teenkai"

via Panama

23rd Sept.

"Eurymedon"

via Panama

11th Oct.

"Eurybatos"

via Panama

7th Nov.

"City of Newcastle"

via Suez

30th Nov.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.
HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO CANTON.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

General Managers,

York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Mr. Yuengen, 4th Floor 39, Midway of Canoe Road, from Shanghai.

Hanpingli, King Edward Hotel, from Peking.

Kwokchiu, 36 Battery Street, Yauwadi, from Amoy.

Liehseng Pharmacy, from Shanghai.

Hongwoosing, from Amoy.

Teenchowdong, Neehongdong, Vanyee Street, from Shanghai.

Kwongshingcheong, from Takow.

Kwongwoosing East Des Voeux, from Amoy.

Tongyackching, from Kobe.

Kienfung Co., Venyeisu Street, from Shanghai.

Chuzang, Woosung West Street, from Shanghai.

Wadato, from Tokio.

Ibarahyakusuke, c/o Japanese Consulate, from Osaka.

Manyuewing, from Amoy.
Sakoiwakichi, Kaitima Maru, c/o Kamamura Prayaest, from Otaru.

Paktat, from Kobe.

Abekobei, from Kobe.

Cheungnig, Pottinger Street, from Shanghai.

Kusanglee, from Shanghai.

Nagase, from Osaka.

T. KRING.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Sept. 19, 1919.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—

Captain Anderson Transport Hermelin, from Shanghai.

Fullerton c/o American Consul, from New York.

Nathmerle, from Manchester.

Tiran Antogere, from Saigon-tandinh.

Wallis, Hongkong Hotel, from London.

D. de H. FARRANT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

THE Steamship

"CITY OF SPOKANE"

having arrived from Seattle via ports, on Sept. 18th, 1919 consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on Sept. 24th, 1919 by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after Sept. 25th, 1919 will be subject to rent. No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

Operating Agents

U. S. Shipping Board.

5th floor, Hotel Mansions

Hongkong, September 18th, 1919.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

s.s. "BENDORAN."

From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON and STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 3rd September, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YOKOHAMA M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 23rd August, and is expected here on the 1st October.

The Admiral Line s.s. OLEN will arrive at Hongkong about September 30th, from Portland via usual Japan ports and Shanghai.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAMBA M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 9th Sept. and is expected here on the 18th Oct.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TENSIN MARU (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 9th September, and is expected here on the 28th September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. HOSEI M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port on the 9th Sept. and is expected here on the 2nd Oct.

The American and Manchurian Line s.s. CITY OF FLORENCE is due to arrive here about 5th October.

The American & Manchurian Lines s.s. CITY OF NEWCASTLE is due to arrive here about 10th November.

The American & Oriental Line s.s. MINERIO is due to arrive here about 5th October.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Yokohama on 11th Sept. left there 13th Sept. and is due at Vancouver on 22nd September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. HWAH-WU (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 17th Sept. and is expected here on the 23rd Sept.

The s.s. METHVEN arrived at Kobe on 17th Sept. left there 18th Sept. and is due at Vancouver on or about 6th Oct.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO M. (Australian Line) left Manila for this port on the 20th Sept. and is expected here on the 22nd Sept.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TANGO M. (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port and is expected here on the 23rd Sept.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived at Shanghai on 20th Sept. left there 21st Sept. and is due at Manila on 24th Sept.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver for Hongkong via Japan ports and Shanghai on the 17th Sept. and is due here on or about the 13th Oct.

BATTLE IN THE MARKETS.

There was a battle of cabbages and carrot at Les Halles, Paris, recently. The control exercised by the League of Consumers upon the dealers has led to much bad feeling between those who have consented to sell cheaper and those who refuse to submit to the pressure of public opinion. The more obstinate shopkeepers wished to prevent their colleagues from receiving supplies. There were hot words. The two sides—Profiteers and Fair-Prices—boomed each other. The weather was hot, and tempers grew hotter still. There were heaps of placid vegetables at hand. They made capital missiles. Tomatoes and cauliflowers were thrown with a lack of accuracy that betrayed on the part of many combatants inexperience in the art of tossing grenades. The market was in some parts completely paralysed. In spite of ample supply there was little sale as a consequence of the troubles. Some arrests have been made.

VESSELS LOADING

EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

Teenkai	R. & S.	Sept.
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	Sept.
Nippon M.	T. K. K.	Sept.
Alaska M.	O. S. K.	Sept.
Van Waerwyck J.C.J.L.	Sept.	
Chicago M.	O. S. K.	Sept.
Wakasa M.	N. Y. K.	Sept.
Titarum	J.C.J.L.	Oct.
E. of Asia	C.P.O.S.	Oct.
Tsuyama M.	N. Y. K.	Oct.
Tanyo M.	T. K. K.	Oct.
Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	Oct.
Nile	C.M.	Oct.
Equador	P. M. S.	Oct.
Bessie Dollar R.D.	Oct.	
Siberia M.	T. K. K.	Oct.
Eurymedon	B. & S.	Oct.
Waban	A.L.	Oct.
Katori M.	N. Y. K.	Oct.
Olen	A.L.	Oct.
E. of Japan	C.P.O.S.	Oct.
Manila M.	O. S. K.	Oct.
Monteagle	C.P.O.S.	Oct.
Celebes M.	O. S. K.	Oct.
Iconium	A.L.	Oct.
Seattle Spirit A.L.	Oct.	
Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	Oct.
Wawalona	A.L.	Oct.
Luzon M.	O. S. K.	B. of Oct.
West Hepburn R.D.	M. of Oct.	
Toyooka M.	N. Y. K.	E. of Oct.
Nanking	C.M.S.	Nov. 1
Wharland	A.L.	Nov. 1
Khiva	P. & O.	Nov. 1
Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	Nov. 4
Colombo	P. M. S.	Nov. 5
Persia M.	T. K. K.	Nov. 10
Korea M.	T. K. K.	Nov. 10
West Munham A.L.	Nov. 16	
China	C.M.	Nov. 22
Endicott	A.L.	Nov. 30
C. of Newcastle B. & S.	Nov. 30	
Nishmaha	A.L.	Nov. 30
Seattle M.	O. S. K.	M. of Nov.

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Kaifong	B. & S.	Sept.
Luchow	B. & S.	Sept.
Shantung	B. & S.	Sept.
Tungshing	J. M. Co.	Sept.
Hinsang	J. M. Co.	Sept.
Hwahwu M.	T. K. K.	Sept.
Quinnebaug	D. L. Co.	Sept.
Hangsang	J. M. Co.	Sept.
Sunning	B. & S.	Sept.
Kaifuku M.	N. Y. K.	Sept.
Foochow	B. & S.	Sept.
Cheongshing	J. M. Co.	Sept.
Yuensang	J. M. Co.	Sept.
Haihong	D. L. Co.	Sept.
Itola	P. & O.	Sept.
Chenan	B. & S.	Sept.
Kueichow	B. & S.	Sept.
Hoten	O. S. K.	Sept.
Indus M.	O. S. K.	Sept.
Tenshin M.	N. Y. K.	Sept.
Taming	B. & S.	Sept.
Khiva	P. & O.	Sept.
Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	Sept.
Tsuruga	N. Y. K.	Sept.
Haitan	D. L. Co.	Sept.
Siam Maru	O. S. K.	Sept.
Tjitarum	J. C. J. L.	Oct.
Yunnan M.	O. S. K.	Oct.
Yokohama	M. N. Y. K.	Oct.
Hosei M.	N. Y. K.	Oct.
Loongsang	J. M. Co.	Oct.
Dilwara	P. & O.	Oct.
Loongsang	N. Y. K.	Oct.
Shenryu M.	N. Y. Co.	Oct.
Chaisang	J. M. Co.	Oct.
Chaisang	J. M. Co.	Oct.

NEW
ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF
CLUB.

The attention of Members is drawn to the necessity of giving notice to Failing in advance as to Meals required there.

Notice should be given at Failing not later than the day before and Members failing to do so may not in future be served.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1919.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG SUBSCRIPTION
GRIFFINS SEASON
1919-1920.

A meeting of members interested in the above will be held in the Jockey Club Rooms "Hongkong Club Annex" on Friday, 26th September at 5 p.m.

By Order
C. W. GEGG,
Acting Clerk of the Course.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG STOCK
EXCHANGE.

It is hereby notified for the information of those whom it may concern, that, from this date, all dealings in the shares of the Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd. London, will be in "registered" or "bearer" scrip at all times.

For the Committee of the Hongkong Stock Exchange
W. LOGAN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1919.

NOTICE.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

The University of Hongkong invites immediate applications for the posts of part-time lectureships in the following subjects:

Applied Mechanics (Lectures and Laboratory).
Geometrical Drawing.
Strength of Materials.
Iron and Steel Machines.
Structures and Drawing Office Work (Machines & Structures).
Duties will commence on Sept. 29th 1919.

Full particulars can be obtained from the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering.

NOTICE.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting of Members of the Kowloon Cricket Club, will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 29th September, 1919, at 5.30 p.m.

BUSINESS.

Report and Accounts 1918-1919
Election of Officers 1919-1920
General.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 30th September 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at the Kaulung Sze Yauk Kaifong Ferry Co., Ltd. Wharf, Mongkok

The Steam Launch "Sze Yuk"
Length 60'8"
Breadth 12'0"
Depth 5'3"
Tonnage Gross 25.85
Tonnage Nett 17.67
Terms: Cash on delivery.
Geo. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA LIGHT &
POWER CO., (1918) LTD.

Notice is hereby given to shareholders of the above named Company that the Transfer Books will be closed from Tuesday the 23rd September 1919, until Tuesday the 30th September 1919, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers
Hongkong, 16th September, 1919.

NOTICE.

TAIPO ROAD.

Owing to alterations to the water mains IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. the following morning, the TAIPO ROAD will be closed to all except pedestrian traffic at a point south of the old Boundary Line.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.
Public Works Department,
Hongkong, 19th Sept., 1919.

NOTICE.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND
FINANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Humphreys Estate & Finance Company Limited will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on the 24th day of September 1919 at noon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the meeting. A copy of such Articles and a copy of the existing Articles may be seen at the Offices of the General Managers in Alexandra Buildings. In such copy the portions of the proposed New Articles which differ from the Old Articles are indicated by underlining in red ink.

Should the meeting approve of such Articles with or without modification the subjoined extraordinary resolution will be proposed.

That the New Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Board
G. RAPP,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG STEEL
FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Notice to Shareholders.

The Ninth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office, St. Georges Building, Hongkong, on Tuesday the 30th September, 1919 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of accounts to 31st May, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd September to 30th September 1919, both days inclusive.
GORDON & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE &
COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS
The Twenty-third Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on Saturday 11th day of October 1919 at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st to 11th October 1919 both days inclusive.

By Order
M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1919.

NOTICE.

All persons with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
C. S. P.
Hongkong, 5th September 1919.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND
WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st, to the 6th, prox. both days inclusive.

Warrants for the Interim Dividend can be had at the office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 7th October, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1919.

NOTICE.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.,
LIMITED.

The Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices at Noon on Saturday the 27th inst. 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to 27th instant both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1919.

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\$1 to start.
SYSTEMATICALLY it will grow to THOUSANDS.

NOTICE.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

Owing to alterations to the water mains IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Water Supply to the whole of Kowloon will be shut off from 12 o'clock (midnight) on Tuesday the 23rd inst., until 4 a.m. the following morning.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.
Public Works Department.
Hongkong, 19th Sept., 1919.

HOUSE RENTS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

So as not to have another empty house the landlord would decrease his rent. As this game was being played by quite a considerable number of tenants, you can imagine that the landlord had a pretty bad time. Now that the reverse conditions obtain we hear an outcry for Government control and so forth. If one regards the working results of the land and building companies of Hongkong, one is rather startled in view of all this outcry of high rents, to find what a small return they give to shareholders. That does not appear to be a matter for Government intervention.

"Don't you think 6 per cent. on your investment is a reasonable return?"

"Not in Hongkong. What shareholder would invest his money at 6 per cent. when he can get so much more in other concerns? He can get 7 1/2 to 8 on mortgages. Why should he worry with houses? If he wants to borrow on shares he has to pay 7 per cent. and, therefore, there is no inducement for him to build or buy building shares if his return is going to be six per cent. on his capital."

"Building shares are more substantial than shares and mortgages. Besides they can appreciate in value," asserted our representative.

"That is true. Don't forget that a building company wants a steady return on its money. Shareholders don't care what happens twenty years hence. They won't be shareholders then."

"Haven't you been taking advantage of the present scarcity of houses and piling increases on your tenants?"

"As a matter of fact our rents are much lower *pro rata* than other people. Such increases have been mostly in the case of properties giving an insufficient return on the capital invested."

"You are not making general increases on your rents?" enquired our representative.

"Well, we have made increases—six months ago."

"You intend making some more increases, I believe?"

"Only in certain blocks where the return is low. We may have to increase our rents in the case of the newer blocks."

"Recently you increased the rents by \$10 a month?"

"Yes, in some cases. We brought the rents to the level of the pre-war rents."

"Are you sure? Is this true in every case?"

"Certainly in the case of flats and in the case of better-class European houses."

"You do not think you are taking advantage of the present position of the paucity of houses?"

"Certainly not. If it were so, all those men who are a monthly tenancy would have been served with notices increasing their rents. We are not serving them with notices—at least not at present. We increased the rents to pre-war rates in spring, and we do not think it is right to make any further increases until the present tenants have had a year of occupancy, whether they have leases or not."

"If a tenant were to leave to-day, would you then increase your rent on the new-comer?" enquired our representative.

"Certainly. The Company's rents are below the standard rates prevailing all round."

"You don't think the Government can interfere?"

"If it can be shown that large companies are paying huge dividends there may be some call for interference, but the returns (as must be obvious to the Government) are not sufficiently tempting on new properties to encourage building under present conditions—namely, dear

DOCK WORKER'S
DEATH.

There was an enquiry into the death of Chan Mun, a paint scraper working in Oceanopolis Dock, this morning before Mr. R. E. Lindsell. The jury comprised Messrs. F. J. Ribeiro, C. McKay, and S. S. Lerry.

Mr. Lindsell said the deceased was standing on a plank with another cooie, when a fitter cooie gave orders to a foki to gather up all the tools, and wire ropes. After collecting everything he saw a wire rope attached to a stanchion and he untied the thing and the rope slipped out of his hand, causing the deceased to fall.

After evidence had been called, the enquiry was adjourned sine die.

LIVELY HONEYMOON.

A wedding which ended in a public-house brawl was described at West London recently, when a young ex-soldier, James Baxter Rae, and his wife Ada, of Walham-avenue, Fulham, were summoned for refusing to quit the Crabtree public-house, Fulham, and assaulting the manager. It was stated that the couple entered the public-house on the night of August 2 the worse for drink and were refused liquor. The man, it was alleged, struck the manager across the bar, and the woman, after throwing glasses about, got over the counter and tried to force her way after the manager, who had retreated to the bar-parlour. Some of the customers eventually managed to get the couple out of the house. Mrs. Rae said that she and her husband were married on the morning of the 2nd. In finding defendants £3 and £1 costs each, the magistrate said, to them: "You two behaved like brutes on your wedding day."

money, high cost of materials, land, crown rent and labour."

"You have no criticism to offer with regard to the Government's land policy?"

"I don't think it is up to me to criticise the Government. I will tell you this much. If it can be shown that a man can get 9 per cent. by buying a property and building thereon you will find new houses springing up like mushrooms in the night. Nine per cent. is not wonderful when you can get dividends from 25 to 50 per cent. from shipping, dock, banking and other industrial concerns."

"A building company should not work on borrowed money," asserted our interviewer.

"We have always been borrowers. We have always built more than the actual amount of capital we had. You can see this from our accounts."

"I suppose the tenant has to pay the piper?"

"No, he must be very thankful if he gets a place to live in these days. If buildings were not erected partly on borrowed money they would be much scarcer and dearer than they now are."

"The return is not a criterion of what a building company is making. If you sell a building you credit the Reserve Fund with the amount," stated our representative.

"If we relied on our rents I doubt whether we could give a steady six per cent."

"Why?"

"Why, because all the land is not developed."

"Why don't you develop them?"

"Because we find difficulty in getting money, and we are not going to borrow money at 8 per cent. to build houses."

"Then you are trying to bite more than you can chew?"

"We are not doing that. It is not a good policy to borrow money at 8 per cent. to build houses, when you get a seven per cent. return."

"Taking that line of argument, it is also not a wise policy to take land if you cannot develop it. You are saddling the Company with a dead thing, and preventing legitimate people from developing the land," asserted our representative.

"We are a land company, and it is part of a land company's business to see that when there is land suitable for their operations to acquire it even if they do not require it for immediate use. You cannot get it afterwards as someone else will take it."

"In that case, you are very ambitious and grasping."

"Well, all people who have to make money are ambitious. You have to look ahead. It is the same with every industrial concern."

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

APPEAL FOR A MILLION AND HALF
DOLLARS.

INTERESTING SPEECHES AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

There was a meeting at Government House last night for the purpose of setting forth the needs of the University of Hongkong. His Excellency, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, presided and among those present were H. E. Major-General Ventris, C.B., Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E., Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, O.B.E., Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., Archdeacon and Mrs. Barrett, Rev. T. W. Pearce, LL.D., Rev. E. W. L. Martin, Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Rev. A. D. Stewart, Rev. W. H. Hewitt, Rev. G. T. Waldgrave, Rev. Bro. Aimar, Mr. Justice C. D. Melbourne, Dr. Jordan, Professors H. G. Earle, A. Warren, K. Digby and J. D. Wright, Messrs. D. G. M. Bernard, E. Ralphs, B. Tanner, Ross Thomson, F. A. Redmond, G. E. Marley, W. Brown, T. S. Forrest, Dr. C. W. McKenny, the Registrar of the University, Messrs. S. W. Tso, Ho Kom Tong, Ho Kwong, Chiu Yu-fan, Chan Siu-ki, Chan Kang-yu, Wong Wei and Li Tang.

His Excellency said: Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, I have asked you to come here to-day in order that I may endeavour to explain, as shortly as possible, the present position of the University of Hongkong, and give some indication of the financial assistance that will be required immediately and in the near future, in order that the University may be thoroughly well equipped for carrying on its work here. It is now seven years since the University actually started and though much has been done since then by considerable expenditure of the capital of the University—the capital sums given at the start—and with the help of generous donations from several gentlemen who are here to-day and from Chinese gentlemen in the Straits Settlements and elsewhere (We had large sums from Canton among other places with these donations) we have been able to provide some of the buildings that were lacking when the University opened. But much still remains to be done. The staff of professors and lecturers has not been large enough to allow of the study which it is essential they should give and for the individual attention that is necessary in the case of many students. One of the main reasons for the high position the University already holds is that it had as its first Vice-Chancellor a man of such brilliant attainments and world-wide reputation as Sir Charles Elliot. I feel sure that while we all desire to congratulate him on the high appointment that he has received we all feel what a very severe loss the University has suffered by his having to leave it. It was no mean achievement on his part to embark on the work of the University in 1912 with a very small staff and with wholly inadequate equipment, buildings, materials, books and apparatus of all sorts. During vacations in the summer Sir Charles Elliot was able to do much useful work for the University while acquiring for himself by patient study a knowledge of classical Chinese. That our degrees are recognised throughout China is one of the results of his work. I will now read to you a letter I have received from Sir Charles Elliot on the subject of the work already done and the future needs of the University. It reads as follows: "I have been so closely connected with the University since it was first opened that it would be better for others to testify—as I hope they will—to the value and importance of that institution, both for the Chinese nation and for British interests in the Far East; but our friends here reasonably ask why we require so much money and it may perhaps be well for me to say a few words on this subject."

The proportion borne by the fees to the total revenue is remarkably high, higher, I believe, than in any modern English Universities. That is very gratifying in so far as it shows that the University is making money, but it is also an indication that the endowment is relatively small. When I arrived in Hongkong in 1912 I felt that it would be a pity and cowardly not to open the University at once, but still such an immediate opening was financially very bold and almost imprudent. We had not the necessary buildings for a University. Mutilated as were the donations of Sir H. Mody and others, they made very inadequate provisions for the residence of the staff, and none at all for the residences of the students. There were no suitable buildings for a students' common room or for teaching any branch of medicine except anatomy. These deficiencies were made good partly out of the capital of the University and partly by the generosity of private donors. Further the University has to purchase out of its capital and at great expense the property known as Haldon, which cuts into our grounds and might prove a serious impediment to our future development, if left in the hands of other owners. Again, experience shows that a considerable increase of the staff is necessary. Chinese students have not only to learn subjects which are new to them but to learn in a foreign language. They consequently require much more individual attention than the corresponding class of students in England and they are accustomed to receive it in most of the schools and colleges opened by Europeans in China. It is imperative that the University should provide for its pupils more tutors (as distinguished from professors and lecturers) and greater facilities for social life."

I will now deal with the needs of the University as shortly as possible and I propose to class them under the general heads of Buildings, Staff, and Equipment, and to state first of all the immediate requirements and then those things which are desirable but which we can wait for until the immediate requirements are satisfied. I have had the opportunity of studying various minutes written by the Vice-Chancellor, by the Deans of the Faculties of Engineering, Medicine and Arts, and by others. I have also drawn my own conclusions from personal observations and if the result is not considered satisfactory I shall welcome any suggestions from subsequent speakers.

IMMEDIATE REQUIREMENTS.

As regards buildings, it is quite clear the time has come when we should have proper administrative offices, a library and a senate room. These have all been housed in the main building in rooms intended as ante-rooms to the main hall and for teaching purposes. It has been suggested that the building for this purpose might be erected on the large open space which was made when the University was built, above and behind the University building. It has not been used for anything in particular during the years that have elapsed except for football and sometimes for lawn tennis. I do not think it is used for tennis now. I do not agree with that proposal for two reasons. I consider that that part of the ground should be reserved for recreation. It is more or less on the level of the hostels—not very much below them—and it is a very good thing if it can be kept open and improved and made fit for tennis; and secondly, I am of the opinion that the administrative offices, library and senate room, should be on the same level as the main building and connected with it by a covered way. There is an excellent site which I think would be large enough for this building and of which I put the cost at \$50,000.

(Continued on Page 2.)

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

(Continued from Page 8.)

ADDITIONAL STAFF QUARTERS.

You will hear presently the large conditions which have been made to the staff, and although we have acquired the property known as Haldon, which includes a large house and a small house, it is obvious that we shall have to erect suitable houses for which there will be space on the Haldon site. For immediate requirements I put the cost of buildings for the staff at \$120,000. Then a new hostel is required. The present hostels—there are two the University, St. John's and the Morrison Hall—have accommodation for about 367 students. I am at having 300. We shall have for that or rather more. At this rate it would be wise to make provision for at least another 50, which is about the same number as can be accommodated in the large hostels. The cost of that building would probably be \$130,000. To complete the new Union Building, which is now being erected in front of the main building, to equip and furnish it and to pay off the sum of \$17,000 which had to be sent from the General Fund, about \$30,000 is required.

Experience has shown that a University Press is required. It can be done on a comparatively small scale, but whatever machinery is got for it should be of the best kind. For the present it could possibly be established in a building near the electrical station and with its equipment and building would probably cost about \$30,000. This press, it is hoped, will be a great use in educating students in journalism as part of an academic course.

Then I come to the staff. We have already taken action. I may say, with regard to the extra staff required for all facilities, because we could not wait. We had to shoot considerably beyond our means, because it takes a long time to get out any part of the staff from England, and the whole work of the University for this session would have been directly paralysed if we had not done so.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

The following posts are essential to place the faculty in the same position as in September 1914: A professor of Physics, a lecturer in Civil Engineering, a lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, and an instructor in Drawing. Appointments to these posts are being made.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The following posts are essential and appointments are being made: A professor of Pathology, a professor of Chemistry, a professor of Tropical Medicine to organise a department for post-graduate teaching and research, and a lecturer of Biology. The lecturer on Biology is for both the Arts and the Medical Faculties.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

The following appointments have been made: A professor of Education to replace a lecturer, a lecturer in Political Economy, a lecturer in English, a tutor in English and a lecturer in History. There is also in contemplation the creation of a post for a lecturer in Political Science and Constitutional History, a lecturer in Education and a lecturer in Zoology. It is especially necessary in this faculty to provide for the needs of students from North China by strengthening the department of the training of teachers. It is expected that the number of students from North China, Siam and Japan will tend to increase. Professor Wright has written an interesting memorandum on this department, but time will not permit me to go into the matter in detail.

In each faculty certain expenditure will have to be incurred for equipment, and until the buildings referred to are available there will be a certain amount of congestion in the main building. I might say that some of the rooms in the main building which up to now have been used by the Engineering faculty were never intended for that purpose and are quite unsuitable.

The essential increase of the staff and higher salaries necessitated by the increased cost of living make up extra expenditure of the University to about \$80,000 a year more than it is at present. Part of this will, I hope, be made up in extra fees, and part from another source, but so far as I can see there will be a sum of about \$80,000 a year required, which means the in-

vestment of a capital sum of \$1,000,000. The buildings I have referred to will cost about \$450,000 and equipment for the Faculty of Arts and new Laboratories about \$30,000.

Now I come to another necessity, that is that the ground devoted to recreation should be improved and enlarged. The number of students will probably increase and it is one of the main features of the University life, the social side both in outdoor recreation and in the common room. Dr. Jordan will, I think, address you on this aspect, because he has been going into the matter very recently and has ascertained fairly well; and I should estimate that a sum of about \$10,000 is required to make a large ground in the University suitable for such games as lawn tennis, and to erect a small pavilion. A sum of at least \$30,000 will be required to put the ground in Pokfulam in order, and to make an extension for tennis.

It will therefore be seen that the immediate needs of the University require the sum of a million and a half dollars, and towards that sum the Government will contribute a quarter of a million. That sum of money is to be taken out of part of the money realised by the local shipping requisition scheme, and it is that part which came, as far as we can ascertain from shipping owned by Chinese. It is proposed to devote that sum to the cause of education and the Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of the apportioning of \$250,000 to the University. This sum, invested at 8 per cent, will produce \$13,000 a year in connection with any help the Colony may be able and prepared to give out of the general public funds.

I now come to future requirements.

There are already indications that the pre-matriculation work will grow in importance. It is practically impossible to insist that all students who come from distant places should be up to the University standard in English, and it is work that requires great sympathy and patience, and it is quite impossible for the staff to undertake it. During the last few years the University has been fortunate in having the services of Mr. Ponsonby-Jane. The bald statement that he gave 38 hours a week to the work gives little indication of the prodigious labour involved. He walked twice every week-day and four times on many Sundays between this house and the University. He spent hours in preparation for the lectures, and set and marked examination papers. He gave special individual attention to students for whom such help was necessary. When he left here on 5th August after a fortnight of peculiarly heavy work in correcting and marking well over a thousand examination papers, he was quite exhausted. All this work was done gratuitously and measured in mere money value was worth many thousands of dollars. It required, as I have said, the exercise of great patience and a personal element of sympathetic interest in the difficulties of individuals. For this work some form of preparatory institution will be needed. We cannot prevent students from coming here from remote places; but we can take measures to ensure that before they attempt to matriculate they shall have attained the requisite standard of knowledge, especially in English. To inaugurate such an institution will require considerable capital expenditure, but I am of opinion that for such special training fees might reasonably be charged sufficient to cover to a great extent the cost of maintenance, including the salaries of the principal and tutors. The capital expenditure may be put at \$150,000, and the annual charge on the University fund over and above the fees at \$5,000. Then there are two great needs, to put the staff of the University on a more or less permanent footing, and they are a passage fund and a superannuation fund. As regards a passage fund I may say that recently assisted passages to England have been given on the same lines as those granted by the Government to its officers, that is, the difference between the pre-war and present rates have been paid by the University. But I would go further and grant free passages at regular intervals to English and back. One of the most formidable difficulties that a married man with a family has to face here is the provision of passages to England and back, and it is one that he should be relieved of. It would be sufficient to provide an annual sum for the purpose. The establishment of a superannuation fund is a more formidable task. I

should make it a contributory scheme on the lines of those already in force in this Colony. In the event of any member of the staff desiring to leave on the conclusion of the term of his agreement, the amount standing to his credit for his own contributions with perhaps some addition being handed over to him. It is impossible to say now what annual sum would be required for the University contribution, but at 10 per cent of salaries, it would probably not be less than \$35,000. Then there are proposals for starting a faculty of Mining and Metallurgy, workshops to which I did not intend to touch on to-day, but it will be clear that if permanent provision is to be made for Pre-matriculation Fund, a Passage Fund, a Superannuation Fund and an additional staff in the faculty of Science, a further increase of income of at least \$50,000 a year will be necessary or a capital investment of about \$1,000,000. Without liberal financial help therefore the University cannot carry on and develop its work, as it must if it is to perform the object for which it is founded. On behalf of the University authorities, I ask for that help. I appeal to the generosity of this rich and influential community and I know that I shall not appeal in vain. But essential as money is, it is only a part of what we ask for. We ask the community of this Colony to try and realise all that the University stands for here and in China. I listened yesterday to an eloquent utterance by a priest who has recently come from that great country of Canada, and he took as his text the saying of the great Solomon, the wise Solomon, "If there is no vision the people perish," and the preacher traced how, throughout the ages Empires had risen to might, but owing to the want of a clear vision as to their real place and purpose in the world and to the growth of a complacent satisfaction with material prosperity, they had all in turn sunk to rise no more. I have had this thought in mind in connection with our University. It is our University, but I would remind the Chinese gentlemen present and through them the Chinese community in the Colony that it is in a peculiar degree their University, and that it is their bounden duty to see that it is in a position to do all the great things which we hoped to do when it was founded. Where there is no vision—that is, where imagination and enthusiasm are lacking—the people, that is the Empire, the Colony, the nation, and may I add any educational institution, must perish. I know that you will not let this happen, and I would like to quote again from the speech of Dr. Lim Boon Keng at the Congregation in January last: "In my humble opinion the University should not, and should never be, in want of the necessary funds. If I might be bold to employ a figure of speech I should call the University a great British lighthouse, built upon the most prominent rock upon the China Coast. We are building up a structure not only in material things, for over and above the things that are visible there are elements of greater permanency with light to light up the whole of mankind." That is the vision and I trust that all of us, the Government of the Colony and the whole community, will see that it is fully illuminated. (Applause.)

MR. LAU CHU-PAK'S SPEECH.

The Hon Mr. Lau Chu Pak then addressed the gathering in English and Chinese. He said: Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have listened and I am sure all my Chinese friends have listened, with keen interest, to what has just been read out to us from Sir Charles Elliot's letter. I entirely agree and I trust that I have the endorsement of the entire meeting in saying that it is high time to look into the position of the Hongkong University and improve it so far as its finance, equipment and efficiency are concerned. I may say that it is like a thriving tree, the seed of which was sown by the joint labour of the British and the Chinese. To assist its growth until its branches stretch out far and wide and until it bears fruits in abundance, its planters should never grudge the necessary care and supply of nourishment as time and experience may demand. In point of fact, the University was founded principally to meet the needs of those Chinese patriots who aspired to sending their sons abroad for higher modern education. Towards the end of the Manchu dynasty, provincial and metropolitan examinations were abolished in favour of university diplomas,

whether gained abroad or in China itself, the students of which were immediately admitted into official honours. This practice not only still holds good under the republican government, but has even gone a step further, in so much as the holders of university diplomas are at once appointed to high positions and elected members of both parliaments. But as the Chinese saying goes, "a needle cannot be sharpened both ends," so in many instances the Chinese youths who are sent abroad in tender age come back with habits, tempers and manners entirely foreign, totally neglecting their own mother-tongue and treating their own kith and kin with a patronising air, if not with contempt; and the latter were their inferiors. Ambitious fathers who had built all sorts of hopes on the future of their sons had nothing but disgust and disappointment to face on their homecoming. Many of such young men with foreign accomplishments, or rather with what in their self-sufficiency they regarded as accomplishments, kicked their heels about in their own country like strangers in a strange land. The reason was not far to seek. Deprived of parental care and removed from the environments of their childhood at an age when they could hardly see or think for themselves, they naturally returned with new ideas and thoughts which prompted them to disdain to deal with their people in ways Chinese. On the other hand their own people, finding that they could not get on well with them, were compelled to give them up as lost hopes. With regard to those who were sent abroad in a more matured age, they failed to learn the foreign languages so competently as the younger ones, and incompetency in language was unavoidably followed by incompetency in knowledge. They also did not prove to be of much use. It was with a view to remedying this sad state of affairs that the thinking Chinese put their heads together and agitated for an institution wherein their youths could acquire the much longed for knowledge without losing touch with the conditions and the characteristics of the life of their own countrymen, so that effect might be given to the words of Confucius: "Select the best and adopt it, wholesale condemnation being not always wise." Hongkong was found to be the most suitable place for establishing such an institution, because near at hand the Chinese youths would not lose their home influences, and because where Europeans and Chinese associate freely in all walks of life, they would be able to study one another and form opinions more correctly. When I visited Peking last year, I had interviews with all classes of important personages, both European and Chinese. They all agreed that what retards the progress of China and has given rise to internal squabbles detrimental to the welfare of the country, is that the new and the old elements do not mingle well. The conservatives, who are old administrators and men of experience, and the progressives, who are mostly young students educated abroad, if not entirely at least to a large extent out of sympathy with old ideals and conventions, are in daily conflict both as regards opinions and policy. If a medium could be formed between the two from amongst men who are neither too old nor too new, thus welding together the two extreme elements, there would be a great future before China. Their sentiments, and them's, I trust, those of my Chinese friends present. As the object of the Hongkong University is to provide such an education as the Chinese have aspired to, so that their youths can be as well educated on modern lines near home as abroad, we can, therefore, look to it with confidence that in course of time China will be able to draw from the ranks of the graduates of the Hongkong University, materials for the forming of the median class I have mentioned, who will, let us all hope, help to steer the Chinese ship of state clear of submerged rocks and shoals to her proper destination amongst the nations of the world. Apart from Chinese assistance, the British Government, together with the British public, have given no little to the Hongkong University. As a matter of fact, they have given as much to it as if the institution was founded entirely for the benefit of their own youths. But is it entirely for the benefit of their own youths? The majority of those who are themselves Chinese and her merchants will not allow themselves to be beaten by a coast port. I wish to draw your attention to what H. E. said just now of Dr. Lim Boon Keng's great legacy. I say that the beacon light of the University is flickering

our British friends to us. As such, it behooves us to do our utmost to help to build it up and enhance its value, so as to be worthy of it and enjoy its benefits fully. With these few remarks, Sir, I heartily join with the authorities of the Hongkong University in appealing to the generosity of my compatriots, who, seldom saying "nay" to help in what is not for themselves, will, I sincerely hope, not fail to help in a good cause, in which help to others means help to themselves.

Dr. G. P. Jordan, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, said: Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, as His Excellency has put forward a most eloquent statement of the requirements of the University from what you may apply that point of view which necessitates the culture, the development of the mind, therefore, with your permission, in a very few words I will venture to put forward the requirements of the University from a different point of view, a point which requires the culture and development of the mind with the physical culture and development of the body. That is a point of view which cannot be neglected if the mind is to be kept sane and healthy. With that idea in view I will venture to bring forward in a very few words to-day what are the immediate requirements of the University from the point of view of physical culture. One of the first points, and which altogether constitutes my appeal on behalf of the students of the University, is a playing ground and tennis courts. Unfortunately, as we stand to-day there is not a single tennis court within the precincts of the University for the students to play on. A little while ago there was a piece of ground which has been absorbed to-day by the Union Building. This gentlemen cannot exist. The University must have, within easy reach of the students, tennis courts where they can come at very short intervals and play and enjoy games, refresh their bodies and allow the natural development and culture of the mind. Therefore, in connection with this all we require is four tennis courts to be erected immediately. It involves rather a heavy outlay, yet I hope that it will be readily responded to in connection with that other appeal made by His Excellency. With regard to this I might just mention the Union Building. I would like to add that the Union Building has been set forth as one of the immediate requirements. One other point that I wish to draw your attention to with regard to the Union is this. The architects have put up a magnificent building, which we hope to open very shortly. Included in this building is a library, a beautiful room, and it will look beautiful when we have books to make up a library. We have got a library in name, but we have no books of any consequence to put into the library. Gentlemen, I appeal to you on behalf of the students to help us form that library, to cultivate the mind in that building as they cultivate the body outside in the tennis courts. H. E. has just reminded me that I should make it clear that this is not the University library I am speaking of, but a special library for the Students' Union. Also in connection with the other requirements of the students I wish strongly to impress on your minds the immediate need of a gymnasium. Students of the University keep on crying for a gymnasium. The gymnasium which is required will provide many forms of recreation within this one building. Such a building will have to be created, for it is one of the immediate needs of the University. His Excellency also alluded to the cricket and football fields which are further required for the University. We all, as schoolboys, are familiar with the common adage, and I intend rather to separate that and apply the well known adage of ours. In Hongkong we see Universities springing up to the right of us and springing up to the left of us. The latest is, as you have seen in the papers, the University of Amoy. You may have noticed that a Chinese gentleman, a benefactor, has come forward and offered an immediate donation of one million dollars and a further donation of three to four million dollars. Gentlemen, that comes from a coast port. I venture to hope that Hongkong and her merchants will not allow themselves to be beaten by a coast port. I wish to draw your attention to what H. E. said just now of Dr. Lim Boon Keng's great legacy. I say that the beacon light of the University is flickering

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to-day. Gentlemen you are not going to allow that light to flicker and go out. Surely not. I put my appeal to His Excellency's to ask you not to let the light, that light, flicker. I appeal to the generosity of my compatriots, who, seldom saying "nay" to help in what is not for themselves, will, I sincerely hope, not fail to help in a good cause, in which help to others means help to themselves. The Hon Mr. A. C. M. Fletcher proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency and this was carried with acclamation. The meeting then terminated.

